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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers North Star and Eliza Rennie.

Full Particulars of the Battle at Baton Rouge.

Our Correspondence and the Official Reports.

Complete Victory of the National Forces.

The Rebel Losses Estimated at Over 4 Thousand.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS OF GEN. BUTLER.

How the Rebel Ram Arkansas Was Destroyed.

By the arrival of the steamers *North Star* and *Eliza Rennie* we have intelligence from New-Orleans to Aug. 10.

The action at Baton Rouge terminated in the complete victory of the National forces, which fought with determined bravery against overwhelming numbers.

The following extract from a letter, written by a [illegible] gives a clear summary of the circumstances of the attack:

"From [illegible] to 10,000 rebels, under Gen. Breckinridge, attacked the Union forces at Baton Rouge, at 4 A. M. on Tuesday, [illegible] the battle began with artillery, when the rebels [illegible] and retreated for a time. Gen. [illegible] ordered up the Twenty-first Indiana, and [illegible] through the heart of the town, which was being driven in by superior numbers. The Twenty-first Indiana, Sixth Michigan, and Twenty-first Massachusetts, Sixth Connecticut, and Fourth Wisconsin, did most of the fighting, and bore the brunt of the battle. The Twenty-first Indiana, and a company from the Thirteenth Massachusetts, were almost surrounded by the rebels, but cut their way through the thickest of the fight, and came out with the loss of but few killed. Many of our men were wounded, and our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, (the last not accurately known,) must be full seven hundred.

"The rebels lost heavily, as witnessed by myself. I counted dead rebels on one small corn-field. I have heard a report that Gen. Breckinridge was killed, Gen. Clanton wounded, and Gen. Thomas killed, Gen. Clanton and Col. Allen prisoners, and Capt. Conner, Gen. Breckinridge's Adjutant-General, killed; but it is generally the manner, on the part of the rebels, to report the death of the General, to be sure of his being killed. One report says he has lost the use of his right arm, as I saw something like a sling, that the rebels say was caused by a shot. I think it nearly correct. Every one fought like a band of tigers for possession of every inch of ground.

"After daylight, we held the day, when two-thirds of the rebels were on the sick list.

"The gunboats *Kineo*, *Cayuga*, *Kineo* and *Katahdin* assisted the land forces on the morning of the battle, and shelled the woods from the beach. Her officers say the ram, and in a few minutes after she left the town, was in a few minutes after she left.

"The Rebels in Baton Rouge fired from their houses on the morning of the battle, they were being brought in, consequently their houses were pulled down. Breckinridge made a speech to his men the morning of the battle, and pretended to have his band playing in the Baton Rouge by 9 o'clock, A. M.

"Dr. Stevenson, a rebel surgeon, told his nigger, "Jack," that if they got scratched during the fight, to go directly to the State House, for he would surely be there by 9 o'clock. The "dark" kept the appointment, but the Doctor did not.

"As the *Louis Whitman* was coming down from Baton Rouge on the morning of Aug. 6, with the remains of Gen. Williams, and with forty-two of the National soldiers who had been wounded, and three of the Confederates, the same into collision with the gunboat *Oneida*, and almost immediately sank. Gen. Williams' body floated off the sinking vessel, and was recovered by the gunboat *Oneida*. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers, and three of the body-guard of six which accompanied Gen. Williams' remains, were saved. The Captain and crew of the *Whitman* were bound and taken to New-Orleans, as they were suspected of having caused the collision."

From our Special Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

We have never been, since we occupied this place, without the general rumor that the Confederates were on the point of retaking the city, but it was not until about the 1st of this month that I felt apprehension of an attack was imminent. So far as the sentiments of the town are concerned, there was nothing in their manner to a superficial observer to lead him to suppose they entertained any unusual disagreeable feelings, but subsequent reflection convinces me that many citizens knew that the enemy was advancing, and this fact is confirmed by the fact that, among the most active band leaders of the Secessionists who attended the evening parade of our soldiers that took place the day before the battle, and many of these, by-the-way, were, in some instances, our warmest Union friends, participating freely with the officers in their conversation, evinced only to better and more cheerful acquaintance; a proposition of treachery came from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The attack of the enemy was no doubt induced by representations of citizens of the town, that our troops were thinly distributed, and that there would be no difficulty in its capture. It was citizens who acted as guides, and upon the citizens of this ill-fated place must fall a heavy punishment.

To those who know less of the battle, it is necessary to explain the character of the ground. Baton Rouge is situated upon the first high bluff to be met with on the Mississippi River banks from its mouth. Here, some thirty feet above high water, is a plateau that extends back, in more or less width, to the swamps, thereby relieving the town of the usual surrounding of swampy marsh. For this reason it is easily approached, and, compared with New-Orleans, pleasant habitation. There are two roads that approach the town, both leading from populous communities—one from the direction of Camp Moore, thirty miles distant; the other, the highway that passes through St. Francisville, Woodville and Natchez, the wealthiest and most populous part, latterly, of the State of Mississippi. The town itself lies along the bank of the river, the upper side bounded by the Penitentiary grounds and several buildings; outside of the buildings mentioned, you of course have on the lower and uncovered side, just the strong buildings occupied by the penitentiary, and then come to a distance of upon field and groves of forest trees. Some three-quarters of a mile or more from the storage center in the road from the north, which takes a short turn and runs into the city. To the right again and at all other angles, comes in the road that leads to Camp Moore. Strange as it may appear, neither at the junction of these two roads, or anywhere else, did we have erected the slightest attempt at a fortification. Some trees had been cut down by our soldiers, to give a general view of the field, but this is a kind of "engineering" that is equally advantageous to both sides.

In the open space and further in the advance was occupied the Twenty-first Indiana; then stationed across from in favorable positions were the Fourteenth Maine, the Seventh Vermont, and Sixth Battery, Capt. Everett. The remainder of the Second—the Thirteenth Massachusetts was at the State House, the Fourth Wisconsin was in the Arsenal, and the Sixth Connecticut was in the Barracks; the Sixth Michigan was on the extreme right of what was called the river road. Of all these regiments there were not more than twenty-five hundred perfectly effective men.

The night of the 4th was warm and sultry, and an unusual amount of fog rested on the landscape—things which were favorable for a successful attack. About midnight, in anticipation of an attack, the line of battle was formed as follows:

The Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left with two pieces of artillery; the Sixth Connecticut was on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin with four pieces of artillery, all of Manning's Battery; next came the Fourteenth Maine, then the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods near the Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of Everett's Battery, under the command of Lieut. Conner. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came to the support of Lieut. Corbyn after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, their left supporting two pieces of Everett's Battery. The Seventh Vermont was posted in the rear of the Indianians, the Thirteenth Massachusetts came next, coming nearest the town, supporting Nims' Battery.

In this disposition, with the town in the rear, our troops remained all night. It is said Gen. Williams advisedly abandoned the advantages of the houses to save the innocent women and children, who would otherwise have been involved in the horrors of the battle. Knowing of course that at any time the struggle might commence, the terror-stricken people, in many instances, fled the town, but the majority of the women and children went under the protection of the banks of the river, and there remained.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, the fog resting heavily on the landscape, the enemy was heard approaching, not along the road, but across the fields. In this way avoiding our scouts, and giving only time for one or two of our pickets to fire ere the enemy approached at double quick time, and in a few minutes after the alarm was given the action became general.

The enemy evidently well maneuvered, and in vastly superior numbers concentrated its fire on our centre, the Indiana regiment, which regiment nobly contested every inch of ground, until, with the Fourteenth Maine, they were forced beyond their camps a distance of a hundred rods. This brought the enemy into not only these, but that of the Seventh Vermont, which were taken possession of with yells, and instantly plundered and burnt. In this repulse our troops lost one piece of Everett's Battery. The Sixth Michigan and its artillery now opened on the Indiana camp, occupied by the enemy. In the meantime the Indianians rallied, and, after a severe and brilliant contest, retook their camp and the piece of artillery. Gen. Williams, who had been on the field from the commencement of the action, everywhere in the thickest of the fight, headed the charge of the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana, remarking that he relied upon them to save the day. He saw the enemy retreat, and at that instant fell from his horse shot through the breast. As he was being carried off he noticed some troops in the rear, when he raised his arm, and, though dying, said: "Follow the example of those troops fighting in front, and the day is ours."

The enemy, after being repulsed at the Indiana Camp, gallantly charged on the Sixth Michigan, killing all the horses of one piece of the Fourth Battery, which the Michiganders defended at the point of the bayonet, they fighting the enemy within ten or fifteen feet of each other. The piece was finally drawn off by hand, by one company of the Michigan, who grounded arms to accomplish the work, their comrades guarding these temporarily abandoned weapons until their owners returned, which feats were greeted with cheers. As the piece of artillery was being drawn off, the enemy attempted to scale a high picket fence to flank our troops. This movement was for some time contested by Company I, of the Sixth Michigan, who deployed along the fence, and in so doing, actually put their muskets though the openings in the pickets, and fired through, the enemy returning the fire in the same way. This murderous and close conflict was carried on until the enemy, a Kentucky regiment, tore off the pickets and made the fire so warm, the company had to fall back on the regiment, which in turn drove back the Kentuckians.

In little less than an hour after the centre was engaged, a force of the enemy was discovered approaching the right, which was held by Company A and F, Sixth Michigan, and two pieces of artillery, Company B being deployed as skirmishers to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. As the enemy approached they were mistaken for our own troops, and consequently reserved their fire until they were within fifty paces, when they were discovered to be two regiments, afterwards known to be the Fourth and Sixth Louisiana. At this moment the action became fearful, the enemy opened a murderous fire, and charged upon the pieces. One gun the enemy captured, the other was dragged away. Our small force of infantry was obliged to fall back to a ditch, and small piece of timber, where they rallied, and opened in return a most destructive fire, killing every man that attempted to carry off the piece they had captured. A color-bearer of the Fourth Louisiana rushed out and called on his men to rally to the flag, when he was killed; no less than four color-bearers were killed in succession while attempting to raise the rebel standard. At the critical moment, Company B, Sixth Michigan, employed as skirmishers, then rallied, and with a tremendous yell reinforced their comrades in the ditch. At this moment the enemy were falling literally like leaves, and becoming panic-stricken, the whole line suddenly retreated, abandoning their flag, the piece of artillery, and a number of prisoners.

During these conflicts the other arms of the service were not idle. Nims' battery, supported by the Thirteenth Massachusetts, was charged no less than three successive times, and each time the enemy was repulsed, with great slaughter. The canister and grape actually making great lanes in the ranks of the enemy. The rebels, in fact, never could get near the battery; the man worked it as coolly as if engaged in an evening parade; and when this battery was not immediately engaged in defending itself, it was occupied in throwing percussion shell into the enemy all over the field wherever the commanding officer found a good opening. It is impossible to particularize the conduct of all the batteries; they did most excellent service. Lieut. Everett's Battery particularly distinguishing itself.

The battle had now raged from 4 to 7 o'clock, five hours. All this time was occupied in constant fighting, artillery and musketry mingling in one continued din. One company of the Indiana regiment, who purchased with their own money their arms, the Morrell rifle, fired between seventy and eighty rounds each, when in no case those who used the ordinary Government arm fired more than thirty or forty rounds. In this five hours of fearful work, our men fought with the hot burning sun in their faces, giving the enemy an immense advantage. The artillery of the rebels, some fifteen pieces, did very little damage; it was badly wrought, was never in good position, and the shot, with few exceptions, was solid; not more than two or three shots were fired by the artillery. Col. Dwyer commanded the right wing, which much of the hardest fighting was done, and held similar command after Gen. Williams fell, which was about 7 o'clock. The fall of the Commanding General created, of course, some little confusion in his immediate vicinity, but Col. Dwyer rode to the spot and encouraged, "Boys, keep a cool upper lip, the day was soon be ours." At most, as the enemy were repulsed, Col. Dwyer drew in his lines, so as to give the gunboats a chance to assist in the engagement, which movement was done in a splendid manner. Expecting every moment to be charged by the enemy, he posted his batteries so as to support the infantry as they fell back, who in turn supported the batteries as they retired.

While the general action was going on, Lieut. Crane, Sixth Michigan, and Mr. Davis, of the *Kineo*, United States gunboat No. 2, were on the tower of the State House to signalize the gunboats. The *Kineo* threw two shells, but it was found that our fleet were so far out that it endangered our own men. The *Kineo* and *Sumter*, during the action, however, very efficiently shelled the woods, where it was supposed the enemy was forming to turn our left. After the lines were drawn in, the gunboats Nos. 2 and 6 shelled the woods in front, which ended any possible advance of the enemy. An hour might have elapsed when our troops were surprised at the appearance of a white flag, accompanied by two persons. It was met some distance beyond our lines, and was directed to the proper officer. The note to me was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE FIELD,
NEAR BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

I have sent Maj. DeBaun with a flag of truce, with the request that he will be allowed to attend to the burial of our dead who may have been left within your lines. Maj. Hayes accompanying, desires to communicate with Brig.-Gen. Charles Clarke, that he may supply him with money and clothing, and such articles as may contribute to his comfort.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Commanding.

About ten minutes was consumed, in which time "the flag" was dismissed, with the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
BATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this morning, under a flag of truce, I have the honor to say that we are now engaged in the burial of your dead within our lines, and that we shall soon finish the now nearly accomplished work. Gen. Clarke and his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Benoir, have surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and are being cared for by our surgeons. A friend of Gen. Clarke, from this city, will attend to his pecuniary wants. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CAHILL, Colonel Commanding.
Major-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Commander Confederate Forces.

Many of our men insist upon it that the enemy approached bearing the Stars and Stripes, and that it was by this ruse that Gen. Williams lost his life. It is certainly very singular that at this critical time the enemy should ask the favor of having an officer high in command see the captured Gen. Clarke. The reply which was returned does honor to the patriotism of Col. Cahill, and to his sagacity. The flag of truce was either to communicate information to captured rebel prisoners, or gain information regarding our disposition and power of repelling another attack.

Night finally came on, though it was as bright as day from the full moonlight, when the *Kineo* and *Cayuga* commenced shelling the woods in the rear and north of the town, which was now filled with the rebels; they had evidently come back. Early in the morning, a reconnoissance, made by two officers beyond our pickets, failed to discover any signs of the enemy, though the negroes said they had moved so as to come opposite the ram, which was still visible on the opposite side of the river. While these were "prospecting," some of our soldiers brought in Lieut. Thayer and the Doctor belonging Gen. Clarke's Staff, having yielded themselves prisoners of war, for the sake of attending to Gen. Clarke's personal wants. These gentlemen are paroled. Lieut. Thayer, who knew one of the American officers, has been quite communicative. He said it was the intention of the rebels to open the fight with the ram, the land forces meanwhile to carry the town by storm. He regarded the *Arkansas* as invincible. Heavy firing, while this conversation was going on, was heard up the river. Col. Cahill and Staff mounted their horses and rode to the redoubt near the arsenal, which commanded the river, where they saw the *Essex* pouring broadsides into something round the point, the *Cayuga* lying idly off the point. Soon, a small boat was seen to put off from the *Cayuga*, bearing down the river. One of the Staff rode up the banks of the river and met the boat, and received a communication from the officer on board, that Com. Pearson had engaged the ram, crippled her and set her on fire, and that the crew had taken to the woods. Col. Cahill then ordered his aid to ride along our lines and announce the fact to the different regiments, which called forth a response that made the welkin ring. Nothing more occurred of exciting interest that day, the remainder being occupied by the burial of the dead. Toward evening Breckinridge sent in a second flag of truce, desiring the privilege of burying his dead *within our lines*, an acknowledgment of defeat. Capt. Cahill promptly replied, that his soldiers had been already engaged in the work, and that he preferred to complete the labor he had begun.

About 11 o'clock at night a rocket was fired at Biss's plantation on the lower road, which was answered by two on the Bayou Sara road; simultaneously with that a house was set on fire in the town. All these things were deemed signals indicating an attack. Our troops again found themselves in battle array, while the shelling from the gunboats was renewed on both flanks—the *Cayuga* moving up and down past the city, shelling every spot where the Secessionists were known to have been. As there was no attack made, it was subsequently believed that these signals were for retreat and not for advance. The morning of Thursday was signalized by the arrival of Col. Payne from New-Orleans, who, as senior officer, took command; he was accompanied up the Mississippi by the flag-ship *Hartford*, Commodore Farragut, *Brooklyn*, and several gunboats. A contraband also come to town, who stated that the rebel army had retreated beyond the Comite, on their way to Camp Moore.

The force of the enemy consisted of probably twelve skeleton regiments, ranging from six to ten thousand men, commanded by Major-Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and two Brigadiers, one of which, probably mortally wounded, is now a prisoner of war in our hands. They were Mississippi regiments, two Alabama regiments, one Tennessee, two Louisiana, and one Kentucky regiment, many of them veterans of Shiloh and Corinth. Although there were comparatively so few men, the regiments considered, I was apparent in the action, that the entire number of officers demanded were on the ground, many of whom fell on the field, their dress in many cases negro clothing, scarcely making them when dead distinguishable from the *ole* which lay around.

Throughout the action, our men were in the very best of spirits. After repulsing the enemy and waiting for another charge, they amused themselves with making jests of mistakes, and telling amusing incidents. Remarks like the following could be heard: "Now, boys, we give it to them that last time, but it ain't a patching to the way we have got to give it to them when the varmints come back." In fact, they seemed to feel as if the whole affair was a holiday frolic. One of the most significant facts developed of the demoralizing effects of lying still in camp was shown in the fact, that after the battle begins, *a large number of the patients in the hospitals got off their beds and hastened to the field*. The excitement returned, the sinking energies said paved the way to returning health.

The moment the new line was formed, volunteers regardless of the possibility of an attack from the enemy, went out on the field and commenced bringing in their wounded countrymen. The dead and wounded were in heaps, and this was particularly the case in the Indiana and Vermont camps, and in the cemetery where the enemy fought behind the tomb-stones, and also where the enemy fought behind the tomb-stones, and also where the enemy fought behind the tomb-stones, and also

the honorable Minister is leading the Government in a direction fatal to its interests.

That the reader may understand better how this one Ministry should usurp all the news-giving power, I should state that the Bureau having charge of all printed matter—a Bureau which formerly belonged to the Police—enters now into the attributions of the Minister of the Interior. [illegible] every day by journalists, who come [illegible] and from this Bureau [illegible] shares the opinions of his Chief, proceeds all the news which is published on the subject of mediation or intervention. How, then, can it be otherwise than that [illegible] hope in this matter on the subject?

But however disinclined the other members of the [illegible] in the United States, it will not do for our [illegible] of M. DE PERSIGNY. He is a power in this Government, and will exercise all his [illegible] and the influence to which he is fully entitled, to throw the French Government on the side of the Confederacy; and if there should be any relaxation at Washington, or too much delay in the prosecution of the war, it would not be surprising if he succeeded, by some means or other, in his object.

[illegible] are elated at the prospect of a recognition. But here is a nut they will find hard to crack. A [illegible] of Paris, after a long conversation with [illegible] American affairs, published yesterday in his paper a strong article against mediation or recognition, and there laid it down as a fixed doctrine of the French Government, that there could be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy until that [illegible]. This determination of the Government, the writer holds, cannot be changed, and since the new Confederacy boasts that Slavery is its corner-stone, and since Slavery is what it is fighting for, he does not see how there is any chance of a recognition, either now or hereafter. So that the Confederacy is now brought to this extremity, and I ought to add that many persons believe the Southern agents are prepared to drink this last and bitterest cup rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Washington. [illegible] have presented to us the singular spectacle of the South abolishing Slavery in order to destroy the Union, and the North refusing to abolish Slavery in order to save the Union!

It is creeping out, little by little, that the presence of the Orleans Princes in the army of the United States was really a cause of estrangement to the French Government, and that the subject was [illegible] in England. In that view of the [illegible] that other causes interposed to call the princes home, for there was no need of creating ill feeling on extraneous and [illegible] Princes into the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN, that it was [illegible] to infer that this entry had something to do with that conversion, but [illegible] much better explanation.

The Mexican Expedition is getting off as rapidly as [illegible] in regard to the designs of the French, after they have taken the capital, [illegible] should prevail. [illegible] has been started here, and liberally [illegible] in aid of the Sanitary Commission on the [illegible]

The Emperor is going to make a speech on the 15th [illegible] to the diplomatic corps, on which occasion he is expected to refer to American, Mexican and [illegible] affairs. The announcement has caused great [illegible]

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Intervention Rumors—England and France—England Does not Want War with America—France in Mexico—Cotton—A Glut of Gold—[illegible]—English Feeling About the War—Criticisms—The Volunteer System—A Conscription Necessary—Negro Volunteers—A Scattered Army.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

We have plenty of rumors of mediation and recognition, but I cannot say whether well or ill-founded. It is said that the Emperor and the Czar have [illegible] upon the British Government to join [illegible] in putting an end to the war, that Lord PALMERSTON has sent his private Secretary to Washington to tell President LINCOLN that he cannot hold out against the pressure, and to advise him to anticipate [illegible] by making, at once, the best terms he can with the South. You can judge, as well as I, of the truth of this rumor, but there is little doubt that Lord PALMERSTON is very much indisposed to [illegible] with "our noble ally." I think [illegible] that there can be little doubt that this indisposition to act with France has postponed intervention. There is no harmony of feeling or action between the French and English Governments. They are not together in Italy, in Mexico, in Egypt, in Syria, nor, if [illegible] in China. England is jealous of France, and is exhausting her resources to place herself in a position in which she will no longer fear to break with her. Hence the immense sums being [illegible] for ships and fortifications, and the encouragement given to the volunteer movement; and all [illegible] directed against France, and France alone. Lord PALMERSTON has been sustained at the head of the Government solely because [illegible] to public feeling in this one particular. The English people will never be satisfied until they [illegible] not only safe from French invasion, but in [illegible] to oppose France openly in the politics of [illegible]

[illegible] as you see, nothing improbable in the [illegible] that the British Government wishes to avoid [illegible] with France in American intervention. France has far less to risk and lose in a war with America than England. France would not be greatly injured—England would be almost destroyed. Add [illegible] to the cotton famine, drive her commerce from the seas, and it would be a blow to England all but fatal. It is no wonder the Government is slow to [illegible] war. It is no wonder that the matter was [illegible] as often as it rose in Parliament. Even those who have the most bitter feeling toward the [illegible] Government, grumblingly concur in the necessity of peace.

You are aware that France is earnestly at war with Mexico. The resistance she has met with, and [illegible] of the force at first dispatched, have [illegible] the National pride, and an army is now leaving which will enter the ancient capital of the Montezumas. The French hold Tampico. Are you aware that it is not very far to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that Texas was, not long since, Mexican? You know to what extent New-Orleans is French. There are sympathies of nationality and religion which coming events may bring into play. The Paris papers that urge intervention are of a semi-official character. It is said that the Orleans princes left the Army of the Potomac on account of the war with Mexico. [illegible] because they foresaw that this war would soon make France the ally of the Confederacy, or because they had private intimations that they might otherwise find themselves in an antagonistic position with a country it is their policy to conciliate, and which, in any case, they would never fight against?

There is nothing new respecting the cotton famine. Business is very dull. The suffering is great and increasing. Parliament has given but slight relief. [illegible] can borrow money, or call for a rate in aid—that is, extend the burden to other parishes. There is such a glut of gold that the rate of interest has been reduced to two per cent. Here is money [illegible]. What can be the state of business, when money brings only two per cent?

The cotton supply is hopeless. Lord SHAFTESBURY declares that there are six millions of bales in India, waiting to be sent for. But it don't come. The fact is, the Hindoos raise about this amount, and use it in their own manufactures. They do not raise it for exportation, and have but a small surplus, and that they will not send forward on speculation. The only cotton to be [illegible] America. [illegible] will begin [illegible] face of a [illegible] in the [illegible] which paralyzes everybody. A month ago, Lancashire hoped to get cotton by the conquest or submission of the South. Now it is hard to say what they hope or expect. There are few sadder spectacles than the smokeless chimneys of [illegible] throngs of starving people about them.

The general feeling here respecting the war, is one of suspense. As usual, every National repulse or disaster, and every Confederate success, is joyfully chronicled. Mr. SPENCE comes out in the *Times* with his triumphant "I told you so." Northern Generals are abused, and Southern Generals are lauded. If Gen. BUTLER were to visit London, he would be worse treated than Gen. HAYNAU. He is tried and condemned nightly at the Cider Cellars, before Chief Baron NICHOLSON. Gen. MCCLELLAN is severely criticised—but not more so than in New-York. It is not thought that Gen. HALLECK has manifested, so far, the qualities necessary for a Commander-in-Chief, and the great want of the Government is thought to be first-class military leaders. These are the criticisms of the mild and moderate papers that sustain the Government in its policy of non-intervention. If you wish to see comments of a more fiercely bitter and [illegible] character, look for them in the two extremes of High Toryism and ultra Radicalism. You will find them in the *Herald*, or *John Bull*, or the [illegible] and *Reynolds*.

Nothing has produced a worse effect here, or been more discouraging to the lovers of the Union, than the large bounties offered for volunteers. The price of an article indicates two things—its scarcity and its value. WASHINGTON, who served his country without pay, (have we any such Generals at the present day?) held that no soldier should expect more than his support. He owed his service and his life to his country. And now, after the liberal pay and bounties offered by the Government, we read of States and cities offering additional bounties, and even these are not sufficient to induce men to come forward when there is most urgent need. You have properly stated the alternative—it is a conscription which shall fall equally and fairly upon the whole community. In the nations of Continental Europe—France, Prussia, Austria, Russia—they do not wait for volunteers, nor allure men to the service by pay, bounties and pensions. It is held that every able-bodied man of suitable age is a soldier, and is liable to be called upon to fight for his country. It is his simple duty, and he is called upon when needed. The reserve of the army is the entire population. In no other way can any country become a great military Power. The volunteer system is a reed that is sure to break when the pressure comes. It is the most ready when it is least needed, and is wanting in the greatest crisis. What is now needed, if not already adopted, is a general conscription—a levy en masse, which will furnish three or five hundred thousand, or a million, if needed. Furthermore, this great reserve should have been under drill for the last year, and ready to take the field whenever called upon. Then there would be no sudden call for 300,000 recruits, no noisy beating up for volunteers, no despairing offers of high and still higher prices for the men who were slow to come, and, when they have come, need six months' drill to make them efficient soldiers.

Pardon me a word more. I see that some of the papers advocate the employment of negroes to dig, and some to fight. No doubt they can be used, to some extent, in both capacities. But they will not volunteer to do either. Force alone will make the negro, as a rule, work in the trenches, or charge on the field of battle. The entire military system is, and must be, a rule of force. If the negroes are compelled to dig or fight, it is not ascertained which side could command the greatest number. The assumption that the great body of negroes in the South would volunteer to fight or dig against their present masters is a matter to be proven. My observation of the Southern negroes in times past has not impressed me with the idea of their willing availability.

It is as well, in considering such a matter, to look the facts fully in the face. The negroes of the South are religious—after their fashion. A larger proportion of the whites in the South are church members, generally Methodists or Baptists, than in the North. The proportion of blacks is still larger. Their preachers have, naturally, a great influence over them, and they are everywhere, almost to a man, Secessionists. The negroes may be taken and made to work, or fight, but it will be found that the South will still have the advantage of controlling the greater number.

If the war is to be pressed on rapidly, without waiting for the new levies to be brought into a state of efficiency, the plan of scattering the forces—the famous anaconda plan—must of course be abandoned. If abandoned, or if armies are brought from one region to reinforce those of another, then the ground already gained must be given up. It may be well to open and keep open the Mississippi, and for that purpose to hold New-Orleans and the towns upon its banks; but where is the use of garrisons in the interior of Tennessee, or Alabama? If half a million of men are employed in holding positions, where is the force that must defeat the Southern armies? When the armies are defeated, there will be nothing to do but to take possession of the undefended territories. The system on which the war has been conducted would have long since exhausted any country but one of the most extraordinary resources.

These are the criticisms of both Europeans and Americans—of the friends of the Union, and of those mere spectators of the fight who care not which party may succeed, but would be glad if, in any way, the war were over.

A Confederate gunboat, the *Enrica*, fitted out at one of our southern ports, has got safely off. The *Tuscarora* failed to intercept her.

Parliament has adjourned. The Government barely escaped, and is too weak to resist a strong pressure. It will do what it must; and, if not in some way saved from the necessity, it *must* do what its great continental friend and ally demands that it shall do. That is the real situation.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Debate in the House of Lords on a Motion for the Correspondence with the Rebel Commissioners.

On the 4th of August Lord CAMPBELL rose to move for copies or extracts of any correspondence which her Majesty's Government had received from Mr. MASON the Southern envoy, relating to the acknowledgment of the Confederate States of America by Great Britain. He said, as the Government had already laid before Parliament, in the first number of the papers on America, the dispatch of Col. MANN and Mr. YANCEY, demanding the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy in 1861, and had also laid before Parliament a dispatch of Mr. MASON at the beginning of the present year on the blockade, there could be no technical objection to present any correspondence of a later period. *It was well known that the Southern envoys, both in London and in Paris, had recently demanded the acknowledgment of the States they represented, and of which the power to defend their capital against an invading force was in the last days of June triumphantly asserted.* In one sense, indeed, the paper would be useless; they could do little to enhance—so strong was it already—the conviction which appeared to pervade society and Parliament that the war ought to end in separation of the Northern and the Southern Powers. It was not too much to say that no class or party in the country any longer desired to see the reconquest of the South and the reconstruction of the Union. This unanimity might be traced to many different causes. It was owing in some measure to the seasonable flood of light which Mr. SPENCE, in his well-known work, had thrown upon the subject. It was owing in a still greater measure to the speech of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the 10th of March, in which he told the world that separation was the issue of the struggle which he contemplated, and that at a period not distant from the time when he was speaking. It was owing also to the labors of enlightened men in the House of Commons, of whom Mr. GREGORY had been the most conspicuous. But still more should the unanimous desire for separation and aversion to reconquest in this country be traced to the conviction that the interest of the negro race would be promoted by the former and retarded by the latter; that the area of Slavery must be limited when separation happened, and would most likely be extended if reconquest unhappily occurred. These papers would [illegible] America, but [illegible] which Great Britain [illegible] the war. The first danger of Great Britain was the possibility of Southern subjugation, and all the evils it involved, might be, perhaps, dismissed as a remote one. The second danger, which arose from the continuance of the war, the manufacturing distress it must occasion—was far more serious and distressing. [illegible] scarcity of cotton must be apprehended. If, indeed, the American supply were wholly and finally extinguished, the means would not, perhaps, be wanting to replace it, but so long as the American supply was constantly impending on the market, they could not hope to get a large amount from Africa or India. And who should say what degree of social or political disorder might not follow manufacturing distress if it extended over four or five years? Another [illegible] was that, if the war should end in separation, before this country had [illegible] alliance with the Southern Power, Canada was exposed without an adequate defence to at least a possible invader. If Canada was unable to support a numerous militia, if Britain was unable to send large armies to her succor, what defence could they rely on except a friendly [illegible] at any moment to cross the frontier of the Power by which an unjust attack was made upon our dependency? Suppose Great Britain held aloof completely in the present Autumn, while the other Powers of Europe, swayed by the French Government, employed their moral force to terminate the war in Southern independence. In two months Canada might be assailed and Great Britain be without the least support on this Continent. If, however, Great Britain had acted with the other Powers of Europe (after showing every observance to the Government at Washington) in acknowledging the independence of the South, she would not be unsupported in America when separation happened. Since modern Europe came into existence no civil war had ended in the sovereignty of the insurgent Power until that Power had been recognized by neutral States, giving an example to the State which aimed at its reconquest. It was not till Portugal had been acknowledged by Great Britain 25 years that Spain consented to acknowledge her existence as an independent Power. It was not till long after nearly all the Governments of Europe had acknowledged the United Provinces of Holland, that Spain gave up the hope of reabsorbing them. The same circumstance applied to the United States, the South American Republics, to Greece, to Belgium and to Italy. The acknowledgment by neutral Powers had always preceded the acknowledgment of the Power which first endeavored to control the insurrection. It was not too much to lay down as a principle that war must go on against an insurgent State until neutral Powers had acknowledged it. The war for a reconquest could not be abandoned while neutral Powers sanctioned its continuance. The whole question as regarded acknowledgment appeared to turn upon the moment. If other Powers of Europe were prepared, had England a right to count upon a better one? Operations of gunboats were retarded by the dryness of the navigable rivers; operations on land, by the fearful heat and the disease it engendered. Richmond was no longer menaced. Securities at New-York had undergone a great depreciation. The war, as far as they could judge, had lost its hold on popular opinion. *The Abolitionists who followed Mr. Sumner had ceased to give it their support.* And if many of the most reflecting men believed that in December and January last Europe lost an opportunity of taking that step without which the war could scarcely end, and which would then, perhaps, have closed it, with what decision and dispatch ought not a new conjuncture which invited to such a mode of acting to be made use of? There was this difference between the present and the former opportunity. In January the Federals had never been victorious in battle, and, however resigned to separation, however hopeless of reconquest, might still prolong the war in order to recover their prestige and repair their military losses. How the greater balance of success was likely to extinguish such an obstacle! But if the present moment were abandoned what were they to wait for? Before granting the extrication they must owe to Europe and to us, were we to wait until the Southern forces were again aggressive and triumphant, until the invaders were invaded, until the avengers were the victims, until the Northern States were overrun, and until Washington was occupied—until, at least, its Government had encountered new humiliations, losses and disasters at the hands of the people whom they had rashly undertaken to chastise and to subdue? *At least England was hardly justified in waiting for new reverses to the Federals, unless it was the only contest in which the other Powers of Europe would support us.* In that case no doubt, they were entitled to pursue it. Perhaps the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would describe such a case as being the real one. If not, his silence would explode it. The noble Lord concluded by moving for the correspondence.

Earl RUSSELL said: I am sorry that it is not convenient to give the papers which have been moved for. The Envoy of the Southern States *has never been officially received here*, and, as the correspondence has been entirely of an unofficial character, I do not think it would be advisable to produce it. There is, however, a dispatch of Mr. SEWARD's communicated to me by Mr. ADAMS, and another to Mr. SEWARD in reply, in which the views of Her Majesty's Government are stated. We remain as we were a few months ago; *we have not altered our position*, and there is little more than that fact contained in the dispatch. In the event of adopting any new line of policy I should think it necessary to communicate with the maritime Powers of Europe before taking any steps. My noble friend seems to understand that the maritime Powers wish to recognize the Southern States, and that some objection on our part has prevented the recognition. *Now, I have had no communication from any foreign Power stating any wish or making any proposition with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America.* Under these circumstances I hope my noble friend will not press his motion, as it would not be convenient to give the papers now, though I may produce them hereafter. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY said the noble Earl had used a wise discretion in not producing communications from a person who was not officially recognized. He did not know whether the noble lord would give some information to the House on one or two points at this time of the session. They were now, at a most anxious moment, about to separate for five months, and the country was very ignorant of the state of affairs, and felt a great anxiety to know a little more, if the noble Earl thought it within his duty to give the information. He (the Earl of MALMESBURY,) from the first day of the session, had always said that the whole question of the blockade, or of interference by way of recognition or mediation, was one of time, and must be left to Her Majesty's Government, who alone were responsible for choosing the proper time for acting. *It would, however, be very interesting to know whether, when that time did arrive, the noble Earl had ascertained that he would be assisted in a policy of recognition or mediation by any or several of [illegible].* He did not think it possible that anything could be done by this country alone. We should be doing more harm than good if we were to attempt it, in consequence of the very unjust feeling which seemed to exist in the United States. But he would not but hope, when the moment arrived for something to be done, that we should be backed *by our ally on the other side of the Channel, by Russia and by other Powers of Europe.* He should be glad to know if the noble Earl had some hopes of bringing the opinion of those Powers to bear on the question. He could not help feeling that this country had some confidence in such a question being discussed. *He thought the time [illegible] was approaching when it might be discussed with the United States, if Lord Lyons were at his post, but he feared Lyons' absence, if it were much longer prolonged, would, besides being a disadvantage to the noble Earl's policy, make it appear to many persons that the time when Her Majesty's Government could interfere was not very near at hand.* He did not believe that Lord LYONS had been recalled by anything but very pressing business of his own. He should be sorry to interfere with any pressing concerns on the part of Lord LYONS, but the noble Earl would agree with him that, for the sake of appearances, as well as on other considerations, it was not desirable that Lord LYONS should be very long absent from his post.

Earl RUSSELL—I will answer as well as I can the question put to me by the noble Earl. With regard to the first question, I agree with the noble Earl that if any steps are taken it would be desirable that they should be taken by all the principal Powers of Europe. I do not doubt that the opinion of the maritime Powers of Europe would carry much weight with the Government of the United States, but it is very desirable that all the great Powers should join in any representations that may be made. *With regard to France, all I can say is, that hitherto there has been an intimate and unreserved communication between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French, and I do not recollect any instance in which a difference of opinion has arisen between them on this subject.* With regard to the Government of Russia, I am not in the same constant communication with that Government, but, if I were to state the inclination of my mind, it would be *that Russia would be ready to consider any step that might be thought necessary, and that both Russia and France would weigh in a most impartial spirit any proposition that might be made to those Governments.* With regard to the other Powers of Europe, I should say that they are disposed to take the same view. If, however, I thought it my duty, and if Her Majesty's Government thought it their duty to make any such communications, they ought very deliberately to consider the matter before any such step is taken. Unfortunately, an opinion prevails in the United States with regard to this country which is not justified by any conduct on our part, because it has been as friendly and as straightforward as possible. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the second question, as to Lord LYONS, *I would say that no man ever attended more assiduously to the duties of his mission than Lord Lyons, and these duties have been not only onerous but have caused him great anxiety from time to time.* Lord LYONS has acted with perfect discretion on every occasion [illegible] and when Lord LYONS asked for a short leave of absence to spend the Summer here, his request was granted. *About the beginning of October he will return to his post, and in the meantime the duties of the mission will be adequately and effectively performed by Mr. Stuart, who is in friendly communication with the United States Government.*

Earl [illegible] said that [illegible] posed a most unusual confidence in the Government, for during the whole of the session, with perhaps only a single exception, a policy of extreme nicety and importance had been left to the judgment and discretion of Her Majesty's Government. He did not complain of this, but one reason for abstaining from discussing this subject had been that the noble Earl (RUSSELL) had *entertained, and expressed a more sanguine view of the termination of this dispute than the event had justified.* [illegible] would be prejudicial rather than advantageous. He did not blame the noble Earl [illegible] to anticipate the course of events in the United States. At that time a question of very great moment, and one which well deserved the most serious consideration of their lordships, was [illegible] the principle of the efficiency or inefficiency of the blockade then established of the Southern ports. It was now perfectly useless to enter upon this question. If this country were to recognize the independence of the South, the right to blockade the ports of the South would remain, and interference on our part with that blockade would probably be followed by a war with the Northern States. He trusted that the noble lord would withdraw a motion which could not be attended with any good results.

Earl RUSSELL said he felt very grateful to their lordships for abstaining from interfering with the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, which he trusted had been wisely exercised in this matter.

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

A Strong Plea Against Intervention.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

The House of Lords, in its recent conversation on American affairs, has given very faithful expression to the feeling of the nation. We are all most anxious for the termination of a civil war as useless as it is horrible. We are anxious to know what view the Government entertain of the case; but we are at the same time thoroughly convinced that the cause of peace will gain nothing by public discussion, and that the best course we can adopt is to leave all action upon it in the hands of the Government, and not to fetter them by pledges, or embarrass them by specific declarations. A general impression seems to exist in favor of a policy of expectation—in favor of leaving things to take their course, without premature interference. All men agree as to the end to be desired—the termination of hostilities. The only question is as to the means by which that end may be most readily and certainly attained. We think *it would not be difficult to show that were Government to take any step whatever at the present moment, it would be taking the step most likely to blast the hopes of peace and to envenom the struggle raging between North and South.*

What is it in our power to do consistently with good faith and a strict observance of the law of nations? We have no right to break or disregard the blockade which is regularly declared and strictly enforced by the utmost power of one of the belligerents. From that blockade the last semblance of illegality has been removed by the tardy recognition of the South by the North as a belligerent, and the agreement of the two Governments on a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. But we are urged to recognize the South. *What advantage would be derived to the cause of peace from such a step?* It would, doubtless, be a great encouragement for the South to persevere in their resistance. But such encouragement does not appear to be needed, nor, were it needed, is it the duty of this country to give it. We recognized belligerent rights, because, unless we had done so, we must have been involved in a great number of legal difficulties—such, for instance, as treating persons engaged in open and public war as pirates—difficulties which must necessarily arise from the attempt to treat a state of things actually existing as if it did not exist. That act was the result of a necessity. But *no necessity calls upon us to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a separate State. Such a recognition would not give the least right to interfere with the blockade, and would tend, as we think we can show, rather to prolong the war than to accelerate peace.* No doubt, the emissaries of the Southern States promise us eternal friendship if we do take this step, and enmity as eternal if we do not. But we are little moved by these demonstrations, for we have learnt by a long experience that States, and above all the States of America, regulate their conduct by their interest, and only call in their passions to excuse and afford a motive for their conclusions. Shall we, then, offer our mediation? If we do offer it, would it be accepted; and, if accepted, would it really accelerate the settlement of the difference? We are not likely to be accepted as arbitrators, and if we were, our award, when announced would certainly be disregarded, unless it embodied that which the parties were ready to agree to without our intervention. We see no occasion for exposing ourselves to such a rebuff, and no reason to suppose that we could really shorten the duration of the civil war. The whole question is of the basis of negotiation. The South insist on absolute independence. They will obviously take nothing less, and when that point is conceded, there is nothing in the subsidiary questions which would not admit of solution. Indeed, the separation of North and South, so far from raising, would solve almost all existing difficulties. The real struggle will be to induce the North to assent to a step which, however wise and necessary, they have taught themselves to regard as humiliation. *This cannot be done by mediation.* It must follow from the logic of facts, and until that logic has clearly spoken all anticipations will be useless.

But there is one objection to any interference on our part at the present moment, whether by way of recognition, intervention, or mediation, which we have reserved to the last, because it is incomparably the most important of all. The last few mails from America have brought us intelligence which gives some hope that the end of the struggle is approaching. *The war seems likely to burn out for want of materials to consume.* It has already swallowed up those classes, to be found in every large community, who, pressed by want and impatient of regular labor, offer the readiest material for the recruiting sergeant. The 300,000 men now called for by the President must be furnished, if furnished at all, from those laborers who produce the wealth and, indeed, supply the subsistence of the country. The abuse of credit may anticipate the resources of a country, but those resources are in its labor, and if that labor fails, society itself is dissolved. A desperate conflict is going on at this moment between the Government of the United States and the private employer of labor. The Government offer high bounties and pay, such as private soldiers never received before. But the private employer offers double the daily wages of the soldier, with the additional advantage that in his employment there are no wounds, no death, no exposure to pestilential climate, no starvation to be apprehended. On the side of the private capitalist plead eloquently the pale and mutilated beings who have escaped from the scene of deadly conflict to parade their misery in the face of their fellow-citizens. Government begs earnestly for recruits, but recruits are not to be had, at least for the purpose of putting down the independence of the South. *If this state of things goes on much longer, the war must die of inanition.*

It is to this difficulty of getting recruits that we trace the attempts, so frequently made, and so earnestly persevered in, to persuade the people of America that England is hostile to them, and that there is immediate danger of foreign intervention. *We are confident that, had the people of the United States really believed these stories, the difficulty of recruiting would have been over at once, and the war would have gone on as briskly as ever.* But the stories were not believed, simply because there was nothing on our part to give them the slightest confirmation. The extreme anxiety of the North to mix us up in the quarrel, tells us plainly what we should, and what we should not do. *If we wish to give the Civil War a new impetus, to recruit for the North with a vigor with which they never can again recruit for themselves, we have only to take some step, we do not say what step, but any step which can be represented as being the interference on our part in the quarrel. The spirit of conquest is worn out, but we know the Americans too well to doubt that the spirit of national independence is as strong as ever.* If we interfere at all, we assist Mr. LINCOLN to raise his 300,000 men, we give a new impetus to the war, and postpone indefinitely the chances of peace, which will never come till the North has been convinced that it is useless to prosecute the war any further. To do nothing is often the wisest, but generally the most difficult, policy. *We hope that, unless some complete change in the conditions of the problem takes place, our Government will on no account allow itself to be tempted out of its present policy of expressive silence and masterly inaction.*

The French Press on American Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"A discussion has been going on for some days with increasing warmth, between the *Constitutionnel*, and the *Journal des Débats* on the American contest. The *Débats* is the advocate of the North; it approves its making war on rebellious subjects, and does not recognize the right of the Southern States to break up the Union. It regards as of little importance the advantages lately obtained by the Confederates, and it exalts those of the Federals. It disapproves excesses when [illegible] has but [illegible] the Federal authorities. In [illegible] President LINCOLN [illegible] and the [illegible] the country for the [illegible] It observes: 'This last proclamation [illegible] no General in any country and at any period has hesitated to provide himself with resources when [illegible] at the expense of the enemy.'

The Débats, which now sees these results with admiration the conduct of the American Colonies in separating from Great Britain, will not admit the right of the Southern States to separate in their turn from the North. But the weakness which the *Constitutionnel* takes most pleasure in exposing, and on which its adversary is particularly sensitive, is, that the *Débats* in the beginning of the civil war held quite contrary opinions, and taken [illegible] the cause of the South as to declare that the Union was forever at an end. 'In the commencement of the intestine war of the United States,' the *Constitutionnel* says: 'The *Débats* looked upon the Union as destroyed forever, and it proclaimed the impossibility of reducing to submission independent States refusing to acknowledge any longer the Federal bond. But soon [illegible] with one of the two parties [illegible] the *Journal des Débats* which about it chants the war cry of the North. With the North only are the great principles of liberty and of humanity. Down with Slavery! It must have a crusade against that shameful institution. The South [illegible] have not the right to combat for their independence. They are worthless rebels who must be put down at all cost, [illegible] day after day, [illegible] of the South. But the scene changes. The Federal army which, according to the *Débats*, was on the point of capturing the capital of the revolted States, is beaten, disorganized, put to flight, and, after losing all its stores, with difficulty succeeds in finding shelter under the batteries of its gunboats; and the two volunteers themselves reach at 6 o'clock in the evening the American house [illegible] and quit the scene. And at this scene the *Journal des Débats* makes no sign.'

It is certainly true that the conversion of the *Débats*, [illegible] with the Federal army, at least coincides with their [illegible]. It remains to be seen, whether their withdrawal from the field will induce the *Débats* to look with less disfavor on the efforts of the South to win its independence."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Proclamation from the King.

The King has issued the following proclamation:

TO MY PEOPLE: At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome—that name which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard. Every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigor of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy.

Garibaldi's Movements.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sunday, Aug. 3.

If we may believe outward appearances we can hardly resist the conviction that GARIBALDI has raised *the standard of civil war in Sicily*. Whether he is perfectly conscious of the importance of the step he has taken and of its probable consequences, or whether he is actually ignorant of what he is about and allows himself to be guided by persons who conceal the truth from him, impending events will soon decide. In the meanwhile there is no doubt he has ventured upon a course from which he cannot recede without disaster or ridicule.

I had informed you already, in my last letter, that a number of volunteers had been sent by GARIBALDI from Palermo to the interior of the island, at Corleone, a place lying about 20 miles from the coast. *There these young men disarmed the National Guard of the town, not without a conflict, and [illegible] about 200 muskets, they took up their quarters at Ficuzza—a forest district, belonging to the Crown, of about 20 miles from Palermo.* GARIBALDI visited that camp on the 1st of this month, and published the following order of the day, which I translate, although I have little doubt the telegraphic wires will by this time have conveyed every word of it all over Europe:

MY YOUNG FELLOW-SOLDIERS—Again to-day the holy cause of our country reunites us. Again to-day without asking whether going, where to go, with what hope of reward to our labors, with a smile on your lips and joy in your hearts, you hastened to fight our overbearing dominators, throwing a spark of comfort to our enslaved brethren. I only ask of Providence to strengthen your good trust in me and make me worthy of it. Such is and ever was the desire of my whole life. I can only promise you toils, hardships, and perils, but I rely on your self-denial. I know you, ye brave young men crippled in glorious combat. It is idle to beg you to display valor in fight. What I ask is discipline, for without that no army can exist. The Romans were disciplined, and they mastered the world. Endeavor to conciliate the good will of the population we are about to visit, as you did in 1860, and no less to win the esteem of our valiant army, in order, thus united with that army, to bring about the longed-for unity of the country. This time again, the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies which are in store for our country.

GARIBALDI.

To these decisive words we may add that volunteers are incessantly landing at Palermo and other ports of Sicily; that ships laden with arms and bearing American colors are to be seen off Palermo awaiting orders. If we are to believe vague reports, GARIBALDI is said to have already quitted the island.

On the other hand, the Government has at last deemed it expedient to speak out. The Marquis GIORGIO PALLAVICINI TRIVULZIO—for fifteen years a victim of Austrian tyranny at Spielberg, but an arrant dolt in politics, a man for trusting whom with the Prefecture of Palermo the Rattazzi Government deserves never to be forgiven—has at last sailed from Sicily, and DE FERRARI, the late Prefect of Noto, left in office *pro interim* at Palermo, until the arrival of the new Prefect, Gen. CUGIA, has put forth a proclamation to this effect:

CITIZENS: For some time the island has been a prey to agitation. Men belonging to parties hostile to the Government spread a report that the Government did not disapprove certain acts which we all witnessed. This is not the case. Those acts were not prevented by force, because in a Free State nothing can be done except according to law, and the law did not authorize armed interference. But now, as from popular meetings men proceed to armed *missions* and take a military attitude, a course which is forbidden by law, the Government cannot tolerate them, and is bound by a sacred duty to have recourse to every means to disperse them. Let peaceful citizens take warning, and let deluded men soon return into the bosom of their families. The Government cannot renounce its own mission, nor can any man however dear his name may be to the country, usurp the prerogative of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the King chosen by the nation.

DE FERRARI.

For his own part, Gen. [illegible], one of GARIBALDI's own Generals, but who, like BIXIO, [illegible] and others, has long disavowed the extreme measures upon which his chief seems bent, being now in command of the National Guards at Palermo, gave out his own order of the day, in which he says:

"When the citizen-militia shows itself so compact as that of Palermo has done, so cast in one mind and will, dismay is struck into the ranks of the enemies of the country, who are not only the *Bourbonists*, but likewise the *anarchists*, where the law is not respected, freedom is at an end, anarchy triumphs, and with it arbitrary rule and mob government."

From these brief extracts it will appear very evident that a collision may be anticipated at every minute. It is important to observe, however, that GARIBALDI's followers muster as yet anything but strong, while, on the contrary, the reinforcements which have poured in from all parts of Italy place the local authorities in a position to display a very formidable front. The Sicilian population, notwithstanding its enthusiastic gratitude and devotion to its liberator of two years ago, *is rather startled, than roused by Garibaldi's* [illegible]. It does not well see his drift, it shudders at the avowed object of his warlike preparations.

After all, is it allowed to conjecture, what is GARIBALDI's real aim and immediate purpose? Surely not to put down the King's authority in Sicily, and usurp the authority over the island. His purpose, if we are to believe his own words, is to march to the deliverance of Rome and Venice, to wage war against France, or, rather, against the French Emperor, and Austria. For this object he has two hundred, say a few hundred volunteers, in the neighborhood of Corleone, whom he can best embark by taking them to some point on the coast between Palermo and Castellamare—that is, to a point strongly guarded by the Royal forces by land and sea. If the troops, which are so numerous in those parts, are determined to prevent his embarking, will he dare to appeal to force, and has he any chance of being the stronger? Possibly he relies on the disposition of the soldiers, who are supposed to be favorable to his movements, especially since so many Garibaldian elements were introduced into the royal ranks by the fusion of the Northern with the Southern armies. If the regiments which have just left Turin for Palermo are of a temper to fraternize with the volunteers, no doubt they will swell GARIBALDI's puny band with efficient auxiliaries, and their example may prove as contagious as that of the first battalion at Cannes at the time of NAPOLEON's landing in 1815, so as to drag armed and unarmed, disciplined and untrained, masses together all along the Neapolitan territory, and as far as the gates of Rome.

But, if such are GARIBALDI's expectations, he is likely to find himself greatly out in his reckonings. The Italian soldiers, trained in the old Piedmontese school, will not be induced to swerve from their duties by any political passions; and, as to the incorporated Garibaldians, we already see in what terms one of them, MAZZI, speaks of those "anarchists," [illegible]

[illegible] What strikes me [illegible] is that GARIBALDI is really [illegible] *to Garibaldi's own good sense* [illegible]

[illegible] The situation in Italy and the King's proclamation were made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 3d, by FERRARI, who, in a long and rambling speech, [illegible] the Southern kingdom, contended that he was not a man to be dealt with like another citizen, and warned the Ministers that if they ventured on a course of repression they would be led to one coup d'état after another, to the utter extinction of the liberties of the country.

He was answered by Mr. RATTAZZI, who acknowledged all the claims of GARIBALDI to the public gratitude, but denied that the liberation of Naples and Sicily was due to him alone, as he had only conquered because he bore aloft the standard of Italian unity and spoke in the name of VICTOR EMMANUEL. No merit of GARIBALDI could [illegible] power of the law. The Minister trusted GARIBALDI would listen to the King's voice, so that no course need be had to violent repression. At all events, the Government would never employ illegal or unconstitutional means. The discussion was [illegible] lessly prolonged, and the Chamber [illegible] order of the day, expressing the House's [illegible] tion in the feelings which dictated the King's proclamation, and [illegible] words in which it was couched, was voted by a very large majority.

The London Press on Garibaldi's Movements.

From the London Times, Aug. [illegible]

* * * Having done these great things, GARIBALDI retired to his rock, and, content with the gratitude of his country and the admiration of the world, devoted himself, like another CINCINNATUS, to the cultivation of his little farm, [illegible] generally supposed, the time when Italy might again stand in need of his dauntless valor and unrivaled popularity. GARIBALDI went to his farm. [illegible] He is a man free from many of those causes which warp and distort the judgment. He is [illegible] for money. He is incapable of playing a selfish or dishonorable part. [illegible] heart more dauntless. Yet this man, so noble in himself, so great from the actions which he has achieved, seems now to set himself deliberately to show how easy it is to [illegible] most brilliant services. [illegible]

ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Latest Dispatches via Londonderry.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Londonderry on the 8th inst., passed this Point, *en route* to Quebec, at 7:30 A. M. She has 76 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.

The *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th inst.

The *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst.

By the *Anglo-Saxon* we have Londonderry dispatches of the 8th inst., which failed at Cape Race.

In the House of Commons prior to the delivery of the Queen's Speech, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiries by Mr. FITZGERALD, relative to affairs in the Bahama waters, pointed out that Great Britain's interest was in maintaining belligerent rights at sea, and she could not interfere unless belligerent rights were abused. Representations were being made to the United States Government against the practice of [illegible] goods shipped from New-York to [illegible]

The Queen's speech [illegible] relation to America, in addition to the one already telegraphed, via Cape Race:

Her Majesty has given ready assent to the act carrying into effect the treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, [illegible] may go far to extinguish the desolating crime to which the treaty is directed.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, July 17.

The Indigo crop is estimated at [illegible]

BOMBAY, Wednesday, July [illegible]

Cotton has advanced thirty rupees.

CANTON, Friday, June 27.

The American steamer *Cortège* has been destroyed by fire.

Shanghai and Ningpo are [illegible] keeping back. Both places are making defensive preparations. The Governor of Macao is reported to be negotiating a treaty between Portugal and China.

Assistant-Surgeon McCaffery.

JOHN B. MCCAFFERY, M. D., [illegible] Medical Staff [illegible] Division of the [illegible] Hospital, [illegible] has been appointed by E. R. [illegible], Surgeon U. S. A., on the recommendation of the [illegible] Board of Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, and assigned to duty at Harrison's Landing, for which place he took his departure on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

[illegible]

FIFTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

Missing.

[illegible]

THIRD REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 12; Wounded, 46; Missing, 18. Total, 76.

THOS. H. RUGER, Col. Com'g Third Wis. Vols.

List of the Names of Soldiers Buried in the Cemetery at Fortress Monroe, Va., up to Aug. 15, 1862.

[illegible]

THE BATTLE OF TAZEWELL.

The Fight which the Rebels Claim as a Great Victory.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO, CUMBERLAND GAP, Aug. 9, 1862.

On Saturday last, Aug. 2, the Twenty-sixth Brigade, under command of Col. De Courcey, of the Sixteenth Ohio, Acting Brigadier-General, went out on a foraging expedition—west beyond Tazewell and to Clinch River, where, having secured the purpose of its going, it fell back to Tazewell for observation of any movements on the part of the rebels at Clinch Mountain, beyond Clinch River, occupied by the

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Merchants' and Stock Exchange.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 9:

Increase in Loans ..... $1,126,[illegible]
Increase in Specie ..... 600,[illegible]
Increase in Circulation ..... 15,[illegible]
Increase in Undrawn Deposits ..... 2,[illegible]

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 16, 1862.	Aug. 9, 1862.	Aug. 2, 1862.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	150,717,434	149,590,731	151,190,[illegible]
Specie	49,728,900	49,128,900	24,811,[illegible]
Circulation	8,623,430	8,607,[illegible]	8,621,[illegible]
Gross Deposits	165,406,419	165,[illegible]	162,[illegible]
Exchanges	13,802,811	22,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Undrawn	92,046,900	149,654,061	130,544,[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	4,530,239	3,970,[illegible]	3,[illegible]

The Bank return, as anticipated in our weekly review this morning, shows a large increase in the average line of deposits. The average is a rising one, and the total to-day is a million and a half above the average. The Specie line is also a rising one. The Loans and Discounts improve but partially, as compared with the Deposit and Specie lines.

The price of Money to-day is 4 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, with a very easy supply. This rate is now applicable to loans on demand, to loans to the Treasury, and on prime short paper.

The price of Gold opened this forenoon as it closed on Saturday, at 114¼ ⅌ cent. This rate was barely supported after the First Board. At the Second Board the sales were at 114¼ ⅌ cent, and the final quotation at 114¼@115 ⅌ cent. Exchange on London opened at 137½ for Bankers' bills; subsequent sales were made at 137½@137¾ ⅌ cent; the final quotations at 137⅝@137¾ ⅌ cent. Sales of Merchant's bills were made at 136¼@136½@136 ⅌ cent. The following rates on the Continent are quoted by Mr. N. BRANDT, No. 30 Exchange-place:

Paris—5 days' sight ⅌ dollar ..... 5[illegible] ⅌ cent.
Antwerp—5 days' sight ⅌ guilder ..... 4[illegible]
Hamburg—5 days' sight ⅌ mark banco ..... 3[illegible]
Frankfort—5 days' sight ⅌ florin ..... 4[illegible]
Bremen—5 days' sight ⅌ rix dollar ..... 7[illegible]

The Deposits with the Treasury of the United States to-day amount to $670,000, at 4 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum interest. The City as well as the Country Banks are rapidly filling up the line of one hundred millions, to which the Act of Congress limits the aggregate sum. The Treasury will to-morrow pay out $2,044,000 in Gold, by way of six months' interest on $54,000,000 of 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of the issue of Aug 19, 1861.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with increased firmness. The official July traffic returns of the Railways, published this morning, and the military news from New-Orleans and the Virginia Peninsula, made public in the course of the morning, gave a strong impulse to prices, and the market at the early Board left off strong, as well on Government securities as on the New-York and Western Railway shares. The rise since Saturday is ⅜@1 ⅌ cent. on Governments, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on the Railway shares. On the Railway bonds, the rise is 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The State Stocks are steady, without much actual business. The firmness in Pacific Mail continues, with a demand at 111½@112 ⅌ cent. as dividend. Among the Railway shares, speculation is most animated on Erie Preferred, Erie Common, and Cleveland and Toledo, all of which are firm, and in large speculative request. The speculative

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

[illegible]

The Railway mortgages are again on the upward turn, and there is a further material advance in the bidding to-day.

[illegible]

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company for the month of July, 1862:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
July, 1861:	
Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]

Gold for the Use of Students.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has just been received from the Quartermaster of the army at Washington, an order for the enrollment of "all contrabands upon the rolls of the army, and prohibiting the purchase of slaves by the Government, and ordering that "every contraband employed or offered for quarter shall be enrolled."

All this may be very well for the permanently of our cotton growers, but I would ever gold take the products of those who purchase of death-dealing machines to take the lives of the men, brothers and fathers of the country, if traitors, or those who sympathize with them, are to be given the right to work, while loyal men cannot, without being drafted, if idle gather capital, and, with the idea that aid and comfort to the enemy, be, as they are, taken through our lines, and, as my's territory, is regarded as contraband, while loyal men of our country, and lands to western Virginia, which has the health of mind, strength, and, if in the army, are unable to buy the "Oath of Allegiance" to be fully all citizens.

Of what account is the "Oath of Allegiance" months of traitors? Did we not in the beginning that such oath could be broken in the most manner? Without Texas, Florida, Louisiana, whole host of judges, generals, and others, who administer under that oath, who dared to be false to the highest crime recognized by God and man?

And yet we go on administering the oath, and requiring no "proof of" loyalty, or the "proof" no proof.

PRO PATRIA.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Near Corinth, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The anxiety with regard to the movements of the Army of the Potomac will be relieved this morning by the positive announcement, received [illegible], that Harrison's Landing was evacuated on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, and that at about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburgh. The public property was all removed down the [illegible] in safety, and the army effected its movement without interruption. We shall soon hear of the Army of the Potomac again—in a locality, perhaps, where the rebels least want it.

The news from Gen. Pope's army indicates a [illegible] battle. Everything appears to be ready for the advance across the Rapidan, along the banks of which our troops are now encamped. Gen. Pope removed his headquarters nearer the front on Sunday, and his men are in the best of spirits. The rebels are still said to be pouring [illegible] Gordonsville.

The demonstration in Washington last night in honor of the released officers, Corcoran, Willcox, and others, was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The avenue in front of their quarters was so densely crowded as to prevent the passage of the [illegible]. The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was present and warmly welcomed.

Col. Corcoran was yesterday appointed a Brigadier-General by the President, his commission to date from the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

It will be seen by orders published elsewhere that the War Department has determined hereafter to appoint no Major or Brigadier Generals except from among officers of the regular army, who have rendered meritorious and distinguished services, or volunteer officers, who, by some successful achievement in the field, shall have displayed the military qualifications required for the duties of a general officer.

The steamships North Star and Roanoke arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices from New-Orleans to the 10th inst. The most important intelligence by these arrivals relates to the battle of Baton Rouge, which proves to have been of much more importance than at first appeared from the mangled reports which reached us through rebel channels. The action, which was fought on the 5th, terminated in a [illegible] victory for our forces, against considerable odds. Our troops fought with the most desperate bravery, and suffered quite severely, though the rebel losses are much the heaviest, numbering over a thousand—including, according to Gen. Butler's general order of congratulation, three Brigadier-Generals killed, wounded and prisoners, and many Colonels and field officers. Gen. Williams, it appears, did not have his head shot off, but was killed by a rifle ball through the chest, while leading a portion of his troops in a charge. Breckinridge is reported to have lost his right arm. A Gen. Lovell was killed, supposed to be a brother of Major-Gen. Mansfield Lovell. We also receive an account of the last moments of the ram *Arkansas*, from which it seems the finishing touches were put upon her by the gunboat *Essex*, commanded by Capt. Porter. The *Essex* engaged the ram single-handed, and after effecting a breach in her side with nine-inch solid shot, fired an incendiary shell into her and set her on fire. The officers and crew mostly escaped to the shore. Affairs in New-Orleans are progressing about as usual.

Some little excitement was occasioned in Suffolk, Va., on Saturday morning last, by an apprehension that the place was about to be attacked. On the night before about a hundred rebel cavalry drove in the National pickets.

We learn from Albany that the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to the draft, will commence forthwith. Adj.-Gen. Hillhouse has addressed a letter to the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each Ward to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment—thus insuring a much more thorough enrollment than under the method proposed at first. It is understood that under the [illegible] call for 300,000 volunteers for the war, there are already forty regiments organized, though many of them, of course, still lack considerable of [illegible] their ranks. Seventeen regiments, however, will leave for the seat of war before the 20th inst.

A desperate battle took place at Clarendon, Ark., on Monday of last week, between the National troops under Gen. Hovey and a portion of the rebel Gen. Hindman's command. Our force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and part of an infantry brigade. The battle resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and the capture of seven hundred prisoners. The loss of life is reported heavy on both sides.

Late advices from Nashville represent that the guerrillas are threatening that city on every side. [illegible] communication with the city is cut off, though telegraphic communication continues without interruption. A large rebel force under [illegible] is said to be between Nashville and Murfreesboro.

Under date of Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 14, Gen. J. A. McClernand telegraphed: "There was a skirmish yesterday between home guards and guerrillas, fifteen miles southeast of this place. The rebels were dispersed."

Orders have already been received to prepare rolls of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Indianapolis, with a view to exchange. The rolls foot up 6,000; of this number 1,200 are Tennesseeans, who refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. The matter is left at the disposal of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. He is empowered to effect the release of all those prisoners who have expressed an anxious desire to return to their allegiance to the United States Government, and are willing to take the oath and give bond for its faithful observance. Those who are still disloyal will be exchanged by the cartel.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two days later advices from Europe are received by the Europa, which passed Cape Race yesterday. Our full dispatch, however, has not yet reached us, owing to a break in the telegraphic communication. The rebel Envoys Mason and Slidell, it is reported, are still at Paris, endeavoring to procure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Our account has it that they had abandoned all expectation, and that England had refused to accede to the demand, while France had not yet decided what to do. The Liverpool Cotton market continued quiet. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 6th of August, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated. We received by her, however, our correspondence and files of newspapers, giving details of recent events. The *Anglo Saxon's* latest dispatch, via Londonderry, is also telegraphed to us from Father Point.

Before Judge Cadwallader, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the argument in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was concluded by Mr. Gibbons for the United States. Mr. Gibbons replied to the argument of Mr. G. M. Wharton in a very successful manner. He took the broad ground that, as the *Bermuda* had contraband goods on board, the question of territorial jurisdiction did not arise; that, though the vessel was owned by or under the control of a British subject, which the counsel for the United States deny, as the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had been violated, the claim of territorial jurisdiction would not hold, no matter where the capture was made. At the close of the argument, Judge Cadwallader said that an opinion might be expected from him very soon, probably in a few days, unless matters of public importance so encroached upon his time that he would not be able to write out his decision.

From statements in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it appears probable that the *New-Ironsides* may be off on her trial trip at any moment. Apparently everything is in readiness for her departure. With all her stores on board, she sinks so deeply in the water that her ram is nearly submerged.

The British steamship *Plantagenet*, Capt. Bearse, from Kingston, Jamaica, 7th inst., *via* Port-au-Prince, 9th inst., arrived yesterday morning. She left at Port-au-Prince, schooner *Horace E. Bell*, from Boston, just arrived; the brig *King Brothers* sailed for New-York 1st inst. Her advices are not important.

Tuttle's comet can be seen by the eye, eight degrees distant from the Polar Star, on a line with the Pointers. It is also on a line with the two principal stars in the body of the Little Bear, the tail, dimly perceptible, streaming toward the Pole. It is approaching the earth at the rate of two and a half millions of miles daily.

The Stock Exchange showed increased buoyancy yesterday, and higher prices by ½@1 ℘ cent. on Saturday. The price of Gold left off 114¾@115 ℘ cent. Exchange, 127@127½ on London. The supply of Money easy at 4 ℘ cent. The deposits with the United States Treasury at this rate yesterday were $670,000.

The Cotton Market is very quiet. Coffee is dull. Rice quiet. Molasses inactive. Sugars are active, and ⅛c. ℘ lb. higher. Freights are rather quiet, but rates are firm. The Flour market is a little more active, and Western and State is rather lower, as are the low grades of Canadian and Southern, but the better grades are firm, and in fair request. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is scarce and firmer. Wheat is in good demand, especially prime qualities, which are quite firm. Corn is active and firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is more active for Government use, and the market closes better. Beef is steady. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady. Lard is in good demand, and is firm. Butter and Cheese are steady.

At the Cattle Market there was apparently more than a sufficiency of bullocks to meet every demand. Two or three causes, however, have conspired to nearly clean the yards at advanced rates, producing the liveliest trade seen at Forty-fourth-street for weeks past. About 3,750 bullocks were on sale, but butchers had an unusually large call for beef on Friday and Saturday, completely draining them, and they took hold in earnest and bought fully three-fourths of the cattle by yesterday noon, and the greater portion of the balance before night, leaving less than 250 head, with one or two lots telegraphed for, to supply the demand of to-day. There was an advance of ½c. in prices, and taking weights into account, some butchers paid nearly 1c. per pound, net weight, more for cattle than they did under the pressure of a full market last week. Eight cents was readily paid for medium cattle, 8½c. for good nice steers, and a few of the crack buyers say their best cattle will stand them 9c.

The Army of the Potomac.

When, with its usual enterprise, the Times laid before its readers last week intelligence of Gen. McClellan's removal from Harrison's Landing, journals less fortunate in getting the news condemned loudly our imprudence in making the publication. We were charged with supplying advices to the enemy; with imperilling the success of the movement; with an entire oversight of the public good in anxiety to cater to public curiosity; and so through the long category of topics for scolding suggested by the occasion. It was not enough to refer our implacable neighbors to the fact that in this instance the censorship was too late. What was told to the loyal community in the *Times* had already been told to the rebels by the Richmond and Charleston Press, as extracts from those papers clearly proved. Rumors to the same purport, more or less concrete, were current in Wall-street, were serving the mischievous uses of speculation—were exciting the profoundest anxiety generally. Confident that no evil result could ensue, in this instance at least, from a frank disclosure of the truth, and the tranquilization of the public mind, the truth was told, and we have reason to know, with the very happiest effect. Fresh hope and confidence were visible on every face. A new impulse was given to enlistments. It was felt that the crisis of the war had passed.

The news in the Times this morning fully justifies the reasoning upon which we acted. McClellan has transported his army to Yorktown in entire safety. Not a man, or trophy, or fragment, has been left for the enemy. Nor, after the experience of the June battles before Richmond, have the rebels ventured pursuit, and the hazards of those murderous receptions with which their reckless columns were entertained at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. Unmolested and at leisure has the Union General removed that grand army, with all its material of war, from the very front of the enemy, and placed it, not only in security, but at a point from which it instantly becomes available for the most destructive uses. The fact is not only creditable to the skill and prudence of Gen. McClellan, but throws instructive light upon the weakness and demoralization of the rebel army, which witnessed the whole transaction, without the courage or ability to strike a blow.

The plans, of which this movement of the Army of the Potomac is a fragment, it is not our duty to reveal, even supposing we possessed them. It is quite certain, however, that Yorktown will not long be tenanted by the Union troops. In a few days we shall probably hear of McClellan's veterans on a different field, where they will abundantly vindicate the claim to uninterrupted victory, to which good leadership and daring soldiership fully entitle them, and from which circumstances uncontrollable by either officers or men, have thus far withheld them. The event will draw lightly upon our patience.

Release of Gen. Stone.—We learn that Col. Charles P. Stone, U. S. A., and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at [illegible] City. [illegible] Fort Lafayette is as much a mystery to the public as is his release, without trial, and without, we believe, the preferment of charges. It will be proper hereafter to inquire into the history of this extraordinary transaction. Certainly, whether Gen. Stone was or was not guilty when imprisoned, his discharge, untried, throws a fearful burden of responsibility upon Government.

The Priest, the Soldier and the War.

We regard it as not a little auspicious that the good cause should have been reinforced by the simultaneous presence in our midst of two such powerful auxiliaries as Archbishop Hughes and Col. Corcoran. Each is from his personal qualities and station in life a representative man, with thousand-fold filaments of relationship and influence connecting him with his countrymen. In the one we see the gallant soldier, beloved by the people for all noble, human qualities, and doubly-beloved for his heroic sufferings; in the other, the priest clad with the authority of his high office, and united to his fellows by that which is most sacred in our nature. But both return—the one from his diplomatic mission to Europe, the other from his exile in a Southern prison, (where, too, he found a mission of his own—that, namely, of illustrating how a patriotic soul can add dignity even to prison walls,)—soldier and priest, we say, both return to exercise their peculiar influence in aiding the work which Heaven has given the Nation to do. Let us, for a moment, see what we may hope from these two men, and how the great power they wield may be turned to the best account.

The sermon delivered by the distinguished prelate on Sunday, and published by us yesterday, has already been read by millions, and the thanks of every man who has the success of the Union cause at heart, have already gone out to him for his timely and fervent utterances in support of the Government. The statement, also, which he made, of the disposition of the European nations, which he has had such unequaled opportunity of learning, are of the most reassuring character. But there is much in the same direction which we hope the Archbishop will yet do. He has, as he himself stated, been too long away from the country to be acquainted with the present condition of thought and sentiment among his people; and we make little doubt, now that he is in a position to appreciate both, that he will take an early opportunity of disabusing the minds of those with whom his influence is great, of all prepossessions that stand in the way of a hearty, whole-souled sympathy with, and a participation in the work of putting down the rebellion. One of these, and probably the most active in discouraging enlistment among the population of foreign birth, is the utterly false notion that the interests of the laboring classes are likely to suffer in consequence of the great influx of negroes, which they anticipate as likely to take place into our Northern cities in the progress of the war, and the resultant glut in the supply of thews and sinews. This sentiment has already led to riots in several cities of the North, and to violent assaults on the unoffending black population. It is notorious that these demonstrations have been in all cases the work of co-religionists of the Archbishop. They are a scandal to religion, an opprobium on our foreign population, and a serious obstacle to enlistment. We make little doubt that Archbishop Hughes will see that nothing he can do is left undone to counteract this baleful tendency. And there is another equally desirable result which we may hope the influence of the distinguished prelate will bring about, and that is the inspiration of the Catholic clergy, as a body, with a more *positive* interest in the war. *No other class of men exercise an influence so intimate and so powerful over* their fellows, and though the Catholic clergy has ever been patriotic, their patriotism has not always been of that active and ardent temper which glows in the appeal to enlist which the Archbishop sent forth from his pulpit last Sunday. Let every parish priest sound such a bugle-note as *he* gave forth, and we shall speedily have ten times "ten thousand men," who might never otherwise have gone to swell the armies of the Union, and bring victory to the National cause.

For the gallant soldier, whom New-York will to-morrow welcome home again from his long and bitter captivity, he will doubtless find his own work to do. Michael Corcoran needs no more than the magnetism of his presence to be such a recruiting officer as the service has never before seen. His heart is set upon again seeking out the foe of whom he has had so intimate an experience; and twenty thousand of his countrymen, we doubt not, will follow him and his gallant companion-officers to the field.

We have good reason to expect much of these two men. They are qualified, as are no others, to arouse our foreign-born, and especially our Irish fellow-citizens and residents. For nobly though these have already done, yet we doubt if they have done their full share, and certainly that they have done all they might. This prodigious element has yet, indeed, hardly been tapped. We could desire no men better qualified to call forth all its hidden resources, than the patriot priest and the patriot soldier—Archbishop Hughes and Col. Corcoran.

Dodging to the Last.—The *Tribune*, under the firm belief that Wendell Phillips regarded "the struggle now making for the Union unprincipled and futile," and was "discouraging enlistments," refused for two days to answer us whether it considered him disloyal, and a fit subject for incarceration with other men whom it demanded should be imprisoned for that identical offence. The *Tribune* wriggled painfully, and wrote profusely—compared Phillips to other men—and declared that *if* Phillips did wish to "supersede this Republic" and establish a new one, it was because he wished to get rid of "the monstrous and scandalous anomaly" of a Republic tolerating Slavery. It admitted, then and subsequently, that Phillips was guilty of sedition, but refused to say he deserved punishment. On the contrary, it unmistakably intimated that in the case of Phillips, "the end justified the means." It was [illegible] Such was Tribunism.

When pinned down by the Times to the bold avowal or repudiation of its disloyal and [illegible] teachings, and required to "answer, Yes or No, whether a man (Abolitionist or Secessionist) ought to be arrested for discouraging enlistments"—accompanied with the explanation that "it is the *principle* we are after, not Wendell Phillips"—the *Tribune* does, what do you suppose, reader? Creeps through the smallest kind of a knot-hole, and says we have not quoted Mr. Phillips fairly! The name of Phillips is nothing to the point. We did not quote him at all, because we hadn't his speech to quote from. We credited him, as the *Tribune* did, from common fame. But if common fame, in this case as in others, has proved a common liar, yet the principle it has brought under discussion remains the same—remains vital. Should men who "discourage enlistments" be put in prison, be they sympathizers with Emancipation and Wendell Phillips, or sympathizers with Slavery and Jeff. Davis? The *Tribune* will not or dare not answer.

The Defeat of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

John C. Breckinridge is ambitious to illustrate in his single person all the vices which can make a Vice-President and a traitor detestable. It is only a day or two ago we printed a dispatch from his pen, in which he claimed a victory at Baton Rouge, and represented the Union command of Gen. Williams as cut to pieces. The story was a good one, though halting in certain of its members, as in the circumstance of the bulletin bearing date ten miles away from Baton Rouge, a point reached, it seemed, "without disorder or loss" on the part of the victors. It was at once notable that victors are always presumed to hold a battle-ground secured by their prowess, especially when the ground is a strategical point for the all-important possession of which the fight was challenged, and which can hardly be said to be reoccupied by an army which, after a brief combat, marches away at top speed, only pausing when the vanquished cease, after a chase of ten miles, to harass its rear. But Gen. Breckinridge is ill-seasoned in arms. The military vocabulary may not be at his finger ends; or, in his confidence of victory, he may have shared the fatality of Gen. Taylor, who never knew when he was beaten. Indeed, the cotemporary dispatches by way of Grenada not only placed the rebel General in possession of the town, but sent the ram *Arkansas* to play a formidable and triumphant part in its capture. Whatever, therefore, the discrepancy of details, the result from all the various sources of evidence was the same. The rebels had occupied Baton Rouge after a battle of proportions more or less stupendous. The battle was certified to by the sign-manual of Breckinridge himself, and the occupation attested by the Grenada *Appeal*.

Complete, however, as the case, thus carefully particularized and affirmed, seemed to be, the news from Union authorities soon threatened it from the foundation. Even the obscure and insufficient telegrams from Memphis were irreconcilable with the rebel reports. They sent the invincible ram ashore before it reached Baton Rouge, and there gave it over as a prey to Commodore Porter. And with more regard to minuteness of finish, described, as the result of the Breckinridgian assault, the repulse of the rebels, and the safety of the Union position. These intimations we now have amply confirmed by way of New-Orleans. The letter of our own correspondent gives a graphic and absolutely truthful narrative of the attack of Breckinridge, his repulse, and the chase, which was only suspended when ten miles had been *placed between him and the position he was* instructed to capture. In short, the entire romance of his "official dispatch" is converted by this recital into sorrowful reality, and the Ex-Vice President is to take his place among the great falsifiers of history.

It is, indeed, a relief to turn from the cowardly fabrications of the renegade, to that picture of stalwart gallantry and sturdy resolve on the side of the Union holders of Baton Rouge, which gives the rebel leader the lie. To the reduction of the place Breckinridge came with an overwhelming force of infantry, horsemen and artillery. He had simply to crush down all resistance by the employment of superior numbers and greater weight of metal. But so courageously was he met at all points; the interest upon his assault was so promptly compounded and repaid; that the false-hearted traitor was turned back a beaten fugitive, before he had fairly crossed swords with the enemy. The repulse was followed, not by an orderly retreat, but by a rout. Of the panic and distress of the rebel leader during this flight, who shall tell? The only confused leisure left him was, no doubt, employed in concocting the lie, which, as an official dispatch, was to be next day forwarded to his disappointed masters at Richmond. On the other hand, too much honor cannot be awarded the name of Gen. Williams for his heroic conduct and admirable military dispositions; *honor the nation may well regret* its inability to pay the dead commander! The debt due the National officers and soldiers generally for their courageous bearing and inevitable success, we can and ought to pay at once. Their efforts saved the Capital of Louisiana to the nation; for what, with the reinforcements dispatched by Gen. Butler, and the presence of Commodore Farragut's cruisers, it is hardly likely the attempt will be repeated while the war lasts. And in the safety of Baton Rouge lies the safety of New-Orleans itself; so splendid and satisfactory to all loyal men, is Breckinridge's so-called victory.

The Orleans Princes.—In another column will be found a note from Gen. Sickles, in which a tribute is paid to the courage and amiable personal qualities of the Princes of Orleans. While it is gratifying to have this testimony from one so qualified by circumstances to offer it, we do not see that the Times has so called either the personal courage or other attributes of these gentlemen in question, as to require this emendation of its record. The departure of the Princes [illegible] owing to something [illegible]. Was it not due to the consciousness that the fate of a Royal House, and the chances of [illegible], were dependent upon the safety of the young men, whose lives were needlessly exposed in a defensive battle, where there was little of glory to repay the risk? Such was the meaning of the phrase to which Gen. Sickles takes exception. To impugn the gallantry and chivalrous devotion of his *protégés* would, of course, be equivalent to saying they are not Frenchmen.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mystery Regarding Army Movements Cleared Up.

Character of the Late Foreign Advices.

Cassius M. Clay to Have a Command West of the Mississippi.

The Appointment of Major and Brigadier-Generals.

ORDER REGARDING PROMOTIONS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 16, 1862.

General Orders, No. 111.—*First*—Hereafter no appointments of Major-General or Brigadier-General will be given except to officers of the regular army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, or to volunteer officers who, by some successful achievement in the field, shall have displayed the military abilities required for the duties of a general officer.

Second—No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are any charges or evidence against the character, conduct or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 18.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There was no contradiction between your Washington dispatch concerning McClellan's whereabouts and your private note from Fortress Monroe concerning the movements of his army, as published in the Times of this morning. The explanation is simply that McClellan stayed till the last, and that the Government kept giving prominence to his location, while permitting nothing to be said about that of his army. It is now announced in a Washington evening paper that the rear of the army of the Potomac has reached Williamsburgh in its march to a position to cooperate effectively with Pope, and that we shall doubtless next hear of it on the north side of the York River, at some point from which a march to Pope's support will be easy. Of course these speculations go for what they are worth, but the fact on which they are based clears away the mystification that has been so successfully kept up concerning affairs on the Peninsula.

DANGER TO POPE.

Apprehensions begin to be expressed that the rebels, finding it impossible to pursue McClellan for want of transportation, will suddenly concentrate by means of their railroads in Pope's front, at Gordonsville, and make a desperate effort to overwhelm him before support can now reach him. No fears are expressed of danger from such a plan, but the probability of its being attempted causes the expectation of a speedy renewal of active work beyond Culpepper.

THE NEW LEVIES.

It is stated that at the rate the new levies are now moving forward to their destinations, sixty thousand reinforcements could be given Pope and McClellan within the week, and that an equal number can be forwarded to the Western armies. It is universally remarked of the troops as they arrive that they are composed of a better class of men than many of the earlier regiments. Washington begins to assume the old appearance of June and July, of a year ago. The town is rapidly filling up with strangers. The Regiments in Gen. Pope's Army are beginning to receive recruits from home pretty rapidly, to fill them up to the maximum again. One Massachusetts Regiment alone, the Thirteenth, received one hundred and thirteen of these recruits yesterday.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas remains at Aiken's Landing, on the James River, superintending the exchange of prisoners. It seems to be now progressing satisfactorily, though confined to officers.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi.

COL. CORCORAN A BRIGADIER.

Col. Michael Corcoran was this morning commissioned by the President a Brigadier-General, to date from July 21, 1861, the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

MAGOFFIN'S RESIGNATION.

The recent movements in Kentucky, resulting in Magoffin's resignation, and the election of Senator Robinson, one of their oldest and truest Union men, as acting Governor, are in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by Kentucky Union men, in concert with the Administration, and foreshadowed in these dispatches a fortnight or more ago. Magoffin was convinced that the Union men would give him no opportunity to do harm, and that it would be more creditable to retire gracefully than continue Governor with his hands tied; and as the personal relations between him and the Union men have generally been pleasant, they thus succeeded in coaxing him to enable them to carry out their policy, and give Kentucky an earnest war Governor.

THE TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The tax appointments begin to be decided upon more rapidly. Secretary Chase and Commissioner Boutwell agreed on the list of collectors and assessors for Ohio this forenoon, and the nominations thus made are now in the hands of the President. The New-York appointments are to be taken up and a day spent on them. There is a large influx of candidates and candidates' friends, and the old scenes of office-hunting, wire-pulling, lobbying, etc., are being renewed again.

Foreign advices by the late steamers are not without some rays of comfort. Private letters have been received by members of the Government, from members of the British Cabinet, expressing the warmest sympathy for us, and hopes for our success. Encouraging letters have also been received from Mr. Cobden and other eminent British statesmen, but the evidence is not wanting that the leaders of the British Cabinet must be regarded, as at least passively if not actively our enemies.

EXEMPTS.

Applications have been made to the War Department to exempt policemen in large cities from the draft, on the ground that their services are essential to the [illegible]

The Navy Department has information that the United States gunboat [illegible] captured, off North Carolina, a few days ago, the sloop [illegible], sailing under British colors, and [illegible] to evade the blockade.

THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeons in charge of the different hospitals are enlisting under the recent order of the Secretary of War, able citizens [illegible] to take the places of those soldiers who have been performing such duties [illegible]. A Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Surgeons [illegible] Army, has been convened in this City, by order of the Secretary of War, to revise and improve the medical regulations of the army. [illegible]

THE NEW MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The new order of things, upon which we have entered since July, is giving great confidence in the speedy renewal of an uninterrupted series of military successes. This month is regarded as the crisis. If it passes without a decided diversion in favor of the Confederation, the door of hope will be closed to them by the vast display of strength we shall then be able to make, both by sea and by land. The knowledge of this fact must arouse the South to a last desperate effort, and some bold stroke from them is daily looked for in the direction of Gen. Pope's army [illegible] our daily accumulating strength [illegible] their part necessary now, if ever.

GEN. CASEY AND THE NEW TROOPS.

A few regiments of troops have arrived here as the first fruits of the last call for volunteers. Gen. Casey has already made his preparations, and is waiting to receive them. His appointment to the position of providing for the troops arriving here gives great satisfaction. [illegible] In spite of the injustice done to Gen. Casey by McClellan's hasty dispatches from the Peninsula, he is stronger in the confidence of the Government and the community than ever, [illegible] through the simple force of his own character [illegible]

DEPOSITORY CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that [illegible] certificates are [illegible] duties.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Entire Evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

Gen. McClellan's Advance at Williamsburgh.

The Public Property Removed in Safety.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing this morning about 8 o'clock, and about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburgh. The public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. McClellan's Army Safe—Arrival of Col. Corcoran and Others of the Old Hostages—Rumored Attack on Our Pickets at Suffolk.

Old Point Comfort, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The tidings which reach us of the movements of Gen. McClellan's army are—so far—very encouraging. His advance is already far ahead, his rear unassailed, and, ere this reaches you, let us hope our gallant leader and his men will be all safe at their destination. It is certain that the army is now safely across the Chickahominy.

Old Point has been enlivened to-day by the appearance of sundry distinguished visitors, among them Col. Corcoran, Col. Willcox, of the First Michigan, Lieut.-Col. Bowman, of the old Eighth Pennsylvania (now disbanded); and Maj. Vogdes, of the First United States Artillery—a portion of the old hostages whose fate has, for a whole year, excited such consideration in the Northern mind. Two of them yet remain in the clutches of the enemy—Lieut.-Col. Neff, of the Second Kentucky Volunteers, and Maj. J. D. Potter, of the Thirty-eighth New-York. These officers were brought here this morning on board the steamer *Henry Burden*, under the care of that accomplished gentleman, Capt. [illegible], of the Marine Artillery, assistant to Adj.-Gen. Thomas, and proceed this evening to Washington with Capt. [illegible]

I had the pleasure of conversing with Col. Corcoran and Col. Bowman, both of whom are looking much better than could have been anticipated, after their long and harrowing confinement. Col. Corcoran is a remarkably young-looking man, [illegible] from the published portraits of him. It was interesting to hear him and Col. Bowman speak of the indescribable feelings which came over them when they first found themselves once again under the protection of the good old flag. I could write a long account of the hideous treatment, which, from such high testimony, is given to our prisoners among the rebels; but New-York will probably—[illegible]—ought to—hear enough of it from themselves. [illegible]

There is a rumor here to-day of our pickets having been attacked at or near Suffolk. Are the people of Suffolk disarmed? Has every house in Suffolk been searched from cellar to roof, and every species of arms taken out? are the questions, which everybody is asking of everybody. If not—why not? If Suffolk be attacked, and the disloyal inhabitants pour death and destruction upon our troops from every window in the place, who is to be responsible for it? That every house in that place is a little arsenal is the prevailing belief of every officer with whom I have conversed, and they may be counted by dozens. NERO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Several transports have arrived here during the night from Harrison's Landing, with sick and convalescent soldiers on board.

Harrison's Landing is entirely evacuated by the Union troops.

The transports, with the disabled soldiers, have all passed down the Roads, except a few now at this place, which are the *New-York*, [illegible], *Montreal*, *Forest City*, and some sailing vessels.

Two or three hundred sutlers came down the river to-day, and their schooners are now lying in this harbor.

The *State of Maine* and the *John Brooks* have [illegible]

... which are to be transferred to the ... Among them are the following:

Capt. Charles Hall, 4th New-York.
Capt. A. J. McNett, 93d New-York.
Capt. J. B. Mosher, 93d New-York.
Capt. Hess, 96th Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. Lowden, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. H. S. Comnager, 101st New-York.
Capt. O. S. Woodward, 83d Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. J. Manning, 78th New-York.
Capt. E. Russell, 9th New-York.
Capt. M. M. Curtis, 13th New-York.
Capt. Samuel Moffett, 30th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. C. Gillon, Commissary's Department.
Capt. B. S. Gotchell, 3d Maine.
Capt. J. Crabb, 1st New-York Artillery.
Capt. J. B. Brookbank, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. W. D. Dixon, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. G. W. Hinds, 99th New-York.
Capt. A. J. Boler, 13th Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. B. Taylor, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Capt. C. H. Miller, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. H. A. Thomas, 26th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. W. Holmes, 3d Excelsior.
Capt. Charles Williams, 82d Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. Voltaire, 98th Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. Owen, Quartermaster, Gen. Birney's Staff.
Capt. J. L. Wright, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. J. Kohler, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. P. B. Barton, 6th Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. W. Hamlin, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. T. B. Mitchell, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. J. F. Bradenbach, 105th Pennsylvania.
Capt. H. H. Young, 2d Rhode Island.
Lieut. J. B. Brantner, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. H. Keen, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. B. Huber, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. M. M. McCann, 7th Maine.
Lieut. Thomas W. McCann, 7th Maine.
Lieut. B. F. Garland, 7th Maine.
Lieut. R. W. Jackson, 7th Maine.
Lieut. Edward Pulkly, 7th Maine.
Lieut. E. Shute, 7th Maine.
Lieut. N. Bellington, 7th Maine.
Lieut. C. W. Merrill, 7th Maine.
Lieut. H. A. P. Reynolds, 7th Maine.
Lieut. L. Huber, 98th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. E. D. Cook, 2d New-Jersey.
Lieut. A. W. Wheeler, 21st Illinois.
Lieut. C. E. Walbridge, 100th New-York.
Lieut. J. R. Mitchell, 101st New-York.
Lieut. G. Cox, 101st New-York.
Lieut. G. B. French, 100th New-York.
Lieut. R. R. Chine, 8th New-York Battery.
Lieut. P. B. Sanborn, 1st United States Infantry.
Lieut. C. Doherty, 6th New-York.
Lieut. A. R. Swain, 103d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. D. S. Norton, 95th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Neal Coll, 93d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. A. Bolger, 70th New-York.
Lieut. J. Carpenter, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. S. W. Sanborn 5th Maine.
Lieut. D. B. Steele, 56th New-York.
Lieut. J. Wilson, 82d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. Horn, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. B. Mason, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. H. H. Jenks, 93d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. C. Chamberlain, 3d Vermont.
Lieut. W. H. Greene, 1st New-York.
Lieut. C. B. M. Young, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. A. Mahew, 7th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. M. Allis, 5th Excelsior.
Lieut. A. P. Keene, 23d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. E. P. Peiney, 93d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. F. Moore, 3d Maine.
Lieut. G. Bosert, 98th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Philip Gornice, 98th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. R. Laughter, 103d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. L. B. Hutman, 72d New-York.
Lieut. H. Haddleson, 3d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. Taggard, 3d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. P. E. Tucker, 16th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. D. Hotopp, 8th Illinois.
Lieut. J. P. Shaw, 2d Rhode Island.
Surgeon T. D. Ritter, 3d Pennsylvania.
Surgeon R. S. Salter, 1st Massachusetts.
Surgeon D. C. Everett, 20th Indiana.
Surgeon J. B. Crawford, 12th Penn. Reserves.
Surgeon J. R. Pressune, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Asst. Surgeon A. J. Davis, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Maj. Samuel Roberts, 72d Pennsylvania.
Adjt. C. Swain, 81st Pennsylvania.

One hundred rebel cavalry drove in the Union pickets last night at Suffolk, and some little excitement prevails there to-day on account of it.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Threatening the City—Railroad Communication Cut Off—Bridges Destroyed, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 17.

Two bridges on the Kentucky and Edgefield Railroad were burned to-day by the rebels, and one over the Red River.

The railroad track this side of Tullahoma is reported torn up.

Two National couriers were captured by guerrillas nine miles south of this city, last night. Their dispatches and horses were taken from them, when they were released.

They report that a large force, under Gen. STEVENS, is north of Murfreesboro.

Col. MILLER made an armed reconnoissance toward Gallatin last night, and ascertained that the rebel Col. MORGAN had decamped toward Hartsville.

All railroad communication with Nashville is cut off.

Telegraphic communication continues without interruption.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 18.

Eighty guerrillas from Meade County, on their way to join MORGAN, were attacked on Saturday, near the Mammoth Cave, by thirty Home Guards. One captain was killed, and all the guerrillas captured.

Gen. NELSON is here.

The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

The Princes of Orleans—A Note from Gen. Sickles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Wednesday, in an article referring to the retirement of the Orleans Princes from service in our Army, alludes to those personages in terms which cannot fail (of course inadvertently on your part) to prejudice them in the estimation of the people of this country.

The first impulse of every soldier in the Army of the Potomac will be to vindicate two brave comrades now far away, and no longer in the Army, whose loyalty and zeal in the cause of the Union were ever conspicuous.

I regret that this tribute of simple justice has not already been rendered by some one else. It was the less incumbent upon me until several days had intervened, and I now only address you lest the character of gallant men, from whom I have received much personal kindness, might otherwise suffer unmerited reproach.

You say it was in the moment of gloom and prostration succeeding the movement of the army to James River that "the Princes announced their determination to return to Europe; and the determination was at once put in practice." This statement was really quite erroneous.

In the latter part of May the Count DE PARIS and the Duc DE CHARTRES spoke without reserve of their departure, even then contemplated as early. Anxious always to share in the decisive and final operations of the army before Richmond, they deferred their resignation from week to week. About the middle of June they paid "good-bye" visits to many officers in the army. If I were to offer a suggestion, not altogether conjectural, I would say that their actual departure was delayed rather than precipitated by the movement to James River.

Aware that an important change would soon be made, in which the generalship, the resources and power of both armies would be tried, the Princes again postponed their departure until the new base of operations was successfully reached, sharing meanwhile the dangers and fatigues of those eventful days.

Bearing these facts in mind, and not forgetting that the retirement of these gentlemen was coincident with political occurrences in Europe of the highest significance to themselves, it is hardly fair to them or to ourselves to intimate, even, that their return to Europe was expressive of their conviction that our cause was hopeless.

But let me to appeal to you, to review that harsh criticism, in which you say of these gallant officers of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, "in plain terms, all three ran away because badly frightened." The Prince DE JOINVILLE, included with his nephews in that imputation, although not upon the Staff, was a member of the military family of the General commanding.

I am confident, Mr. Editor, that I only give expression to the general voice of the Army of the Potomac when I assure you that many, very many, of our officers and men, who have witnessed the courage and devotion of the Princes throughout the campaign—signalized at Yorktown, Williamsburgh and Gaines' Hill, not to speak of subsequent battles—will read whose passages of your article with the keenest regret, and will not fail to ... rendering appreciation of their generous services, let us at least be just to the knightly bearing of two noble volunteers, serving through an arduous campaign with nominal rank, declining emolument or promotion, beloved by their Chief and his army for their chivalrous valor, and for the lustre it derived from so much intelligence, diffidence and republican simplicity.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. E. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen'l,
Commanding EXC'R Brigade.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Our Troops all Ready for an Advance.

Gen. Pope's Headquarters Advanced.

The Rebel Troops Still Pouring into Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

One of the special correspondents of the TIMES has just arrived here from Culpepper. He reports everything ready for the advance of the army. On Sunday Gen. POPE removed his headquarters nearer the front. Stirring news is anticipated in a day or two. The whole army, with the exception of Gen. BANKS' corps, were encamped along the Rapidan. The men are in the best of spirits, and impatient for the advance.

A contraband, who formerly belonged to an officer on JACKSON's Staff, came within our lines yesterday. He represents the rebel loss in the late engagement at Cedar Mountain at three thousand. Some of the rebel officers, he says, estimate it at even a higher figure. He also confirms the statement that the rebels are pouring troops into Gordonsville. He estimates the number there at one hundred thousand. They have their best troops at that point. They confess that if they lose the coming battle, Richmond will fall into the hands of POPE. Desperate exertions will therefore be made to maintain their position at Gordonsville.

A number more dead rebels were found in the woods near the Rapidan yesterday. They were buried by our troops.

The enemy's pickets occasionally fire at our men from across the Rapidan, but so far without any serious results.

Immense quantities of commissary and medical stores are arriving at Culpepper, via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Washington.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

IN CAMP, NEAR CEDAR RUN, Monday, Aug. 18.

Scouts report no heavy force of rebels within ten miles of this point. It is the belief that JACKSON has gone in some other direction, and may appear where he is least expected.

A slight skirmish took place on Saturday, between the Ninth New-York Cavalry and the enemy at the Rapidan.

Col. CARROLL, Acting Brigadier-General, was wounded in the breast yesterday, while visiting the pickets at the ford near Rapidan Station, by one of the rebel pickets, who are continually firing at our own.

THE REBEL FORCE AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

The following is an official report of JOHN L. CLARKE, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, of the rebel force at the battle of Cedar Mountain:

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. WINDER.

	Men.	
2d Virginia, Col. Mumford	750	
4th Virginia, Col. Reynolds	400	
5th Virginia, Col. Baylor	450	
27th Virginia, Col. Grisby	300	
33d Virginia, Col. Neff	400	2,300
SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. JONES.		
1st Virginia Battalion	150	
21st Virginia, Col. Cunningham	250	
42d Virginia, Col. Lane	250	
48th Virginia, Col. Campbell	400	1,050
THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. TALIAFERRO.		
10th Virginia, Col. Wam	400	
23d Virginia, Col. Taliaferro	200	
37th Virginia, Col. Williams	500	
47th Alabama	500	
48th Alabama	500	2,100
Total infantry		5,450
EWELL'S DIVISION.		
FOURTH BRIGADE—GEN. ELZEY.		
13th Virginia, Col. Walker	700	
52d Virginia, Col. Skinner	450	
25th Virginia, Col. Smith	500	
12th Georgia, Col. Connor	500	2,150
EIGHTH LOUISIANA BRIGADE—GEN. TAYLOR, (HAYES.)		
5th Louisiana, Col. Hunt (Town)	800	
6th Louisiana, Col. Strong	350	
7th Louisiana, Col. Hayes	500	
8th Louisiana, Col. Kelley	500	
14th Louisiana, Col. York	250	
Wheat's Battery, Maj. Harris	63	2,463
SEVENTH BRIGADE—GEN. TRIMBLE.		
21st North Carolina, Col. Fulton	200	
21st Georgia, Maj. Glover	350	
15th Alabama, Col. Canty	500	1,050
Total infantry		5,663
GEN. HIESS' DIVISION.		
TENNESSEE BRIGADE—GEN. ARCHER.		
1st Tennessee, Col. Toumey	600	
7th Tennessee, Col. Goodner	500	
14th Tennessee, Col. Fobs	500	
5th Alabama Battery	200	
19th Georgia	500	2,300
SECOND LOUISIANA BRIGADE—COL. WILLIAMS.		
1st Louisiana, Col. Pendleton	500	
2d Louisiana, Col. Williams	500	
9th Louisiana, Col. Stafford	600	
10th Louisiana, Maj. Spencer	300	
15th Louisiana, Col. Wilkinson	250	
3d Louisiana Battery	200	2,300
FIRST VIRGINIA BRIGADE—GEN. FIELDS.		
40th Virginia, Col. Brockenburg	500	
55th Virginia, Col. Mallory	300	
60th Virginia, Col. Shaw	500	
47th Virginia, Col. Mayo	400	
2d Virginia Battalion	200	1,900
PENDER'S BRIGADE—SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA.		
16th North Carolina, Col. McElroy (Connor)	350	
22d North Carolina, Col. Gray	500	
24th North Carolina	500	
38th North Carolina	500	1,750
SOUTH CAROLINA BRIGADE—BRAGG'S.		
First South Carolina, Col. Hamilton	500	
Twelfth South Carolina, Col. Bains	300	
Thirteenth South Carolina, Col. Edwards	350	
Fourteenth South Carolina, Col. McGowan	350	
Eleventh South Carolina, Col. Marshal	600	2,900
Total Infantry		10,500
RECAPITULATION.		
Jackson's Division, Infantry		5,450
Ewell's Division, Infantry		5,663
Hill's Division, Infantry		10,500
Total Infantry		21,613
ASHBY'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.		
BRIG.-GEN. ROBERTSON.		
Second Virginia, Col. Mumford		500
Sixth Virginia, Col. Flournoy		500
Seventh Virginia, Col. Jones		500
Twelfth Virginia, Col. Harmon		500
Battalion, seven companies, Capt. Hamers		300
Total cavalry		2,300
ARTILLERY—ESTIMATED.		
Ten four-gun batteries		40
Three six-gun batteries		18
Fifty-eight pieces; 1,000 men.		
Infantry 21,613 | Artillery		1,000
Cavalry 2,300 | Total engaged		24,913

INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.—The fire reported in the TIMES of yesterday as having occurred in the factory of Mr. WALSON, on Gold-street, really occurred in that of Messrs. MASSURY & WHITON, in the same neighborhood.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Rebel Envoys Demanding Recognition for the Southern Confederacy

Refusal of England to Accede to the Demand.

FRANCE HESITATING.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Saturday, 9th inst., *via* Queenstown Sunday, 10th, passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. She was boarded by the Associated Press news yacht, and her newspaper dispatch obtained.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 7th, *en route* to Hamburg.

It is stated that SLIDELL had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, upon whom he urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent Power by the Government of France. NAPOLEON is said to have admitted the cogency of the argument held forth by SLIDELL in favor of such a course, but said that *the greatest barrier to the recognition of the South had been the objections of England.*

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, again advocated non-interference in American affairs. Mr. ROEBUCK also made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view from that of Lord PALMERSTON, and urged the claims of the Southern Confederacy to be such as entitled them to a recognition by England as an independent Government.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had *demanded* the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is said that England refused the demand, but France had not yet replied.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull on Saturday; Rentes were quoted at 69 fr. 25c.

[NOTE.—At this point of the dispatch, the telegraph wires east of Amherst, Nova Scotia, failed to work, and the operator at Sackville reports the line down, but hopes to be able to obtain the remainder soon.]

Commercial News by the Europa.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Anglo-Saxon* via Father Point.)

The quotations of fair and middling Mobile and Uplands are respectively 19¼ for fair, and 19 for Middlings.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Manchester advices are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns still having an advancing tendency, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report; FLOUR steady at 24s. 6d.@28s for American. WHEAT dull but steady; Red Southern and Western, 9s. 10d.@11s. 6d.; White Western and Southern 11s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow and Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d; White, 32s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF inactive. PORK nominal. BACON firm at 30s. LARD steady at 41s. 6d.@44s. TALLOW steady at 47s.@48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES declining; Pots and Pearls, 31s.@32s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have an upward tendency; quoted at 110s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. RICE has a declining tendency.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

FLOUR quiet, at a decline of 6d. ₩ barrel. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE easier. RICE steady. TEA quiet, at 1s. 1d. ₩ lb. for common Congou. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have an upward tendency, and are quoted at 115s. TALLOW dull, at 48s. 6d. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED CAKES active, at £10½@£11. LINSEED OIL steady, at 41s.@41s. 3d. SPERM OIL—no sales. COD OIL steady, at 43s.@44s.

American Securities inactive; no quotations given.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

Messrs. GRAVES & POND report the following changes in the London market: ASHES dull, and declined 1s. BACON has an upward tendency. RESIN has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 22s. 6d.@23s. for Common.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 2,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 151f.; Bas, 140f. The market is quiet and upward, with an advance of 1f. The stock in port foots up 43,000 bales.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Vance Elected by 40,000 Majority—The Result Regarded as a Union Triumph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 12th inst., in speaking of the election, which was held in that State on the 7th, says:

"The final result indicates the defeat of JOHNSON, the Secession candidate for Governor, by the unparalleled majority of 40,000. The glad tidings come to hand just as we go to press of the complete overthrow of Secession in every department of this State. The Union opposition party have elected nearly every member, in both branches of the Legislature, by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated a continuation of the war, and a separation from the Union, has been defeated in every instance. It has been a fair and equal issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issues of any kind. Gov. STANLEY regards this vote as an emphatic decision in favor of the Union.

REBEL ACTIVITY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 18.

Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerrillas, who exhibit great activity. The names of places and number of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. There is considerable excitement in this city from these rumors.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 18.

Three thousand rebel cavalry are at Richmond, Ky., twenty-five miles south of Lexington. They are supposed to be the advance guard of a larger body.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FOX—GELLIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Capt. BARRY FOX, Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., late of British Army, to MARY, daughter of the late James Duncan Gellie, Esq., Surgeon, of Ottawa City, Canada West.

TURNBULL—BANFORD.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Jno. C. K. Milligan, JAMES TURNBULL, of Montreal, C. E., to Miss ISABELLA BANFORD, of County Derry, Ireland.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, of disease of the heart, TILLY ALLEN, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 182 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Waterford, N. Y., for interment.

DURBROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, HESTER H., widow of the late William Durbrow, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 East 40th-st., without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. LETITIA EDWARDS, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, James and John Edwards, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 267 9th-av., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

FOOTE.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, ... Foote, and Mary E. Foote, aged 6 years.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, at his late residence, No. 1.. West 34th-st., after a brief illness, MICHAEL HOFFMAN, son of the late Hon. Michael Hoffman.

His remains will be taken to Little Falls, Herkimer County, for interment. Services at his late residence at 8 o'clock this day.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, suddenly, JOHN C. HOWELL.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's issue.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN JACKSON, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 80th year of his age.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Aug. 18, DANIEL LEWIS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 17, of consumption, WM. L. MILLER, aged 26 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the Police Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 220 34th-st., at 3 P. M. "The best of all, God is with us."

Dearest WILL, thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He will all our sorrows heal.

MCDOUGALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 16, MARY, infant daughter of Duncan and Mary McDougall, of this City, aged 1 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Elijah W. and Lizzie Nichols, Jr., aged 1 year and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 108 Nassau-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on the following morning.

OAKLEY.—In Cornwall, N. Y., at the residence of her brother-in-law, William J. Davidson, on Sunday, Aug. 17, CAROLINE E., wife of Arthur E. Oakley, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her brother-in-law, J. Dunham, No. 265 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, suddenly, JOHN WESLEY PARADISE, aged 63 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 329 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 18, MARTHA J., daughter of Wm. A. and Elizabeth Phillips, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 226 South 4th-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

PRIDE.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 17, by disease of the heart, GEORGE LUDLOW PRIDE, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, A. H. Pride, No. 187 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEALEY.—On Monday, Aug. 18, MARY SEALEY, relict of William Sealey, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Alfred Sealy, No. 223 West 48th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Manhasset on Wednesday morning for interment.

WAIT.—In Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 17, suddenly, EDWARD CURTIS, youngest son of Dr. T. G. Wait, of this City, aged 17 years.

Future notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 389.—Aug. 18, 1862.
1, 32, 54, 43, 3, 75, 8, 67, 52, 70, 15, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 390.—Aug. 18, 1862.
65, 75, 54, 32, 11, 39, 3, 68, 49, 14, 24, 53, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 387.—Aug. 18, 1862.
71, 5, 17, 26, 55, 67, 50, 27, 73, 19, 44, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 388.—Aug. 18, 1862.
14, 40, 19, 70, 36, 63, 18, 22, 60, 30, 33, 58, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1849 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR THE ARMY.

DAVY & BUTLER have entered into copartnership for the manufacturing of Davy's Life Preserving Boots and Shoes,—an invaluable article for the army, to afford ease and comfort in walking, having an air space to prevent the feet from damp, cold or heat. We will furnish the patent soles by the quantity, or any one who wishes to preserve life by taking care of their feet. Our place of business is second floor, front room, No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN T. DAVY,
WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN.

NO. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

The method of treatment adopted by the Fallensteins in Germany and England owes its success to the use of medicated baths, thus allowing the organs of digestion to fulfil their natural functions without being put to extra labor by the distribution of drugs through the system.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN treats gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, of women, and dyspepsia.

The baths are taken at the house of the patient, and prepared by the patient or friends.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—ON BOARD STEAMSHIP SAXON, OFF SANDY HOOK, Aug. 16.—Having enjoyed the privilege of a pleasant and secure voyage, on board of the Saxon, from New-Orleans to New-York, we feel it incumbent on ourselves to express, in grateful terms, our indebtedness to GEO. W. CLAPP, the Captain, JNO. HURD, the Purser, and JOHN A. MORAN, the Chief Engineer, for their skillful management, urbane deportment, attention and kindness, and recommend to the traveling community both the above mentioned vessel and officers. Wm. H. Higgins, A. Hensley, Thos. T. Lord, U. S. A., J. O. Kane, N. Dalsheimer, M. A. Boyles, F. Bauholm, C. E. Pretat, J. Devre, Wm. Monk, Geo. Plumb, N. Monk, and the lady passengers.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.
H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD ... GUERNEY, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company G. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 19 3d-av.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of Infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE C. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 160 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 21 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 185 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain.
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 21 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

EXTRA BOUNTY OF $10.
SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
EIGHTY-SECOND N. Y. V., Col. HUDSON.
FIFTEEN MONTHS ON THE FIELD.

Recruits enjoy the same privileges as the old members. Rations and equipments furnished on signing the roll.

$80 cash in bounties, $13 (one month's pay) and $75 when discharged.

Relief tickets furnished families.

For particulars inquire at the Armory, corner Hall-place and 7th-st.

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY,
Recruiting Officer.

Branch Offices—No. 26 Cherry-st.; Greenwich-av. and West 10th-st.; Tent in Tryon-row.

INSURANCE AGAINST DRAFT.

The New-York General Insurance Office are now insuring against Draft on the most favorable terms, premiums being only $50.

N. B.—Insurance made in all the States where a draft has been ordered.

P. S.—Communications from persons wishing insurance, or those offering as substitutes, promptly answered.

Five hundred substitutes wanted immediately; bounty, $250.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 323 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT,
Lincoln Hall, No. 160 East Houston-st., corner of Allen.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

All those who are absent from my regiment without leave are herewith summoned to appear at my headquarters before WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., else, they will be treated as deserters.

ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Comm'g.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.

Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.
W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.

The Fifth Senatorial District Regiment pays larger premiums, and cares better for the men and their families than any other regiment, old or new; besides, the regiment goes to Gen. Sigel. Headquarters, No. 160 East Houston-st. ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Command'g.
LINCOLN HALL, New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker,
Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 4.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, NO. 160 BROADWAY.—This Association is prepared by the payment of one hundred dollars to guarantee a substitute in case they are drafted; the money so paid to be deposited by them personally in the hands of some well-known Banker, subject to the order of the undersigned, in case their obligation to the party has been fulfilled. Blank forms of receipts of deposit furnished. Reference of the highest character given.

A. W. PLATT,
H. B. SCOFIELD, } Associates.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND SUBSTITUTE OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War. Advances made on Quartermasters' vouchers, contractors and recruiting officers' bills and officers' pay roll, by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., N. Y.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT under the late call by the Secretary of War, can, on the payment of a reasonable sum, be furnished with substitutes, and thereby save all further trouble and expense, by application to BARTLETT & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., Room No. 1, second floor.

MILITARY.

MARK ... THE LONG ROLL!!

Wanted, about 20 men, able-bodied, to fill the Company ... Senatorial Regiment, Col. CORK ... Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA ... formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment ... Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. ... GEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 100 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 512 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

ATTENTION, MONITORS.

All members of the Monitors are hereby ordered to report in person at headquarters, No. 522 Broadway, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., without fail.

WM. HOWLAND, Captain First Company.
GEO. W. COOPER, Captain Second Company.

ATTENTION, MONITORS.

Members of the First Company Monitors, who are in town, will report for orders at Jefferson Market Hall THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

WM. HOWLAND, Captain.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AUTHORIZED
MILITARY BOOKS,
Published by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

I.
UNITED STATES INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. One vol. $1 25.

II.
McCLELLAN'S BAYONET EXERCISES. Published by order of the War Department. One vol. $1 25.

III.
CAVALRY TACTICS. Published by order of the War Department. Three vols. $3 75.

IV.
MANUAL EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. Arranged in tabular form for the use of Army Officers. A Sequel to the U. S. Infantry Tactics. 50 cents.

V.
MANUAL OF BATTALION DRILL. For the use of Army Officers. Arranged in tabular form and properly explained. 50 cents.

VI.
SOLDIER'S HANDY BOOK. Containing a Complete System of Instruction for the Soldier on coming into service. 25 cents.

VII.
COOK'S UNITED STATES CAVALRY TACTICS. Prepared under the direction of the War Department. By PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, Brigadier-General United States Army. 2 vols. $1 50.

VIII.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS. Published by authority of the War Department. 8vo. $1 50.

IX.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUTPOST AND PATROL DUTY. Authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War. 25 cents.

X.
INSTRUCTIONS IN FIELD ARTILLERY. Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers. $2 50.

XI.
MANUAL OF TARGET PRACTICE. For the United States Army. By Major G. L. WILLARD, U. S. A. 50 cents.

XII.
DUFFIELD'S SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE AND EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. By Col. WM. W. DUFFIELD, Ninth Michigan Infantry. 75 cents.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Adopted by the Medical Bureau for Field and Hospital Practice.

I.
GUTHRIE'S SURGERY OF THE WAR. By G. J. GUTHRIE, F.R.S. 12mo. $2 25.

II.
MACLEOD'S SURGERY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR. By GEORGE H. B. MACLEOD, M. D., F. R. C. S. E. 12mo. $1 50.

III.
LONGMORE ON GUN-SHOT WOUNDS. By T. LONGMORE. 12mo. 75 cents.

IV.
STROMEYER AND ESMARCH ON GUN-SHOT INJURIES. 75 cents.

V.
ANATOMY OF THE ARTERIES OF THE HUMAN BODY. By JOHN HATCH POWER, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Profusely illustrated. (Nearly ready.)

VI.
THE HOSPITAL STEWARD'S MANUAL. A Book of Instruction for Hospital Stewards and Attendants in their several duties. By JOSEPH JANVIER WOODWARD, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. (Nearly ready.)

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of the price by the publisher.

NEW EDITIONS.—THIS DAY ISSUED OF "HEALTH AND DISEASE," 20th edition, $1 25. "SLEEP"—second edition since New-Year's—$1 25. "SOLDIER HEALTH," 25 cts., and abridged edition 5 cts., or $25 for 1,000. Also, second edition of January and February Nos. of HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, for new subscribers, by the Author and Publisher, Dr. W. W. Hall, 42 Irving Place, New-York.

McCLELLAN PLAYED OUT. SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

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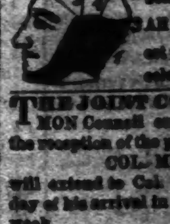
WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.



All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON Council on National Affairs, having in charge the reception of the patriot and hero,

COL. MICHAEL CORCORAN,

will extend to Col. CORCORAN a public reception, on the day of his arrival in this city, probably Thursday of this week.

As a manifestation of the appreciation in which the people of this City hold the services of Col. CORCORAN in the cause of the Union and the Constitution; of their admiration for his conduct and valor on the field of battle, and of their sympathy for his hardships and trials, the Committee invite their fellow-citizens at large to unite in the reception of the gallant Colonel.

The military now in the City, and all public bodies and benevolent and patriotic societies and organizations, will please report to the Committee, at No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, August 19th, 1862, at or before 12 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for cooperating in the reception.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.

Committees appointed by the Committee on National Affairs to act in the Reception of Col. Corcoran:

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
Councilman ORTON,
President HENRY,
President PINCKNEY,
Alderman FARLEY,
Alderman CHIPP.

INVITATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE GUEST AND OF ...
PRINTING.
Alderman BOOLE,
Alderman DAYTON,
Councilman BRICE,
Councilman HAYES.

PROCESSION AND PROGRAMME.
Alderman FARLEY,
Councilman REPPER,
Alderman ALLEN,
Councilman GEDNEY.

CONVEYANCES.
Alderman ALLEN,
Councilman KEECH,
Alderman CHIPP,
Councilman GROSS.

The Committee will endeavor to publish a full programme of the arrangements for the reception in the papers of Wednesday.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
WM. H. GEDNEY, Secretary pro tem.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (warranted same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 50 cents. DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name. Ladies' and gents' pure linen handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at 75. EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.—We will send $10 worth or more to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, if the goods suit; if not, they can be returned by same express, at our expense.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Prominent [illegible] Merchants Charged with Treason.

Two prominent merchants of this City, named J. B. [illegible] and E. Frank, were yesterday brought before the Provost-Marshal at Police Headquarters, charged with having been guilty of uttering treasonable language, and of having otherwise used language calculated to discourage enlistments.

John F. Class, one of the witnesses, testified that Mr. Frank, of the firm of E. Frank & Co., of No. 340 Broadway, came to the store of W. T. Dabney, No. 40 Cortlandt-street, and commenced a conversation with Mr. Dabney upon the subject of the war. That during this conversation Mr. F said that "Mr. Lincoln ought to be hung; that he would advise all his friends, if they were liable to draft, to leave the country and go to Canada." In case he was drafted he would resist until he was a dead man, and that he would not fight for the North until the war was conducted upon principles which accorded with his views, which views were that the negroes should be armed and drilled to fight.

Mr. Frank was then informed by the Provost-Marshal that he would have an opportunity of making his affidavit in defence, which affidavit would be transmitted to the Judge-Advocate-General in Washington.

Mr. Frank is detained at Police Headquarters to await the further action of the authorities.

Against Mr. [illegible] two affidavits have been filed with the Marshal. Mr. J. [illegible] testified that he had a conversation with the accused, in which the latter made use of language to the effect that if he were drafted he would not go, and that he advised others not to go. Also, that it was an unjust and unholy war, and God did not approve of it. It was testified that he further added that if he had to fight he would join the Southern Confederacy and fight for that Government.

Mr. Jeremiah L. [illegible] testified that in the course of a conversation he heard [illegible] say that the South was right, and must succeed, and he hoped it would. Also, that he hoped McClellan and his whole army would be captured. The witness said he knew Mr. S. to be a rank Secessionist.

The Provost-Marshal concluded in this case likewise to send the papers on to Washington, and in the meantime to detain the accused at the Central Office.

Prize Steamers and Arms—Applications Relating Thereto to be Heard on Wednesday.

After fourteen months of uninterrupted labor, principally in the Prize Court, Judge Betts, of this District, [illegible] with his family to Saratoga Springs, about two weeks ago. On Friday last the United States District-Attorney, Delafield Smith, went on to bring before the Judge some important motions in prize proceedings. Judge Betts, at the request of the District-Attorney, said he would be in Court, in this City, on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, to hear applications in reference to the taking by the Government of some arms, as also several of the steamers which have recently been brought to this port as prizes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Mortality in the City.—We learn from the report of the City Inspector that 565 persons died in this City last week. Of these 117 were women, 109 [illegible] men and [illegible] boys. Of the children, 382 died under the age of five years. The principal causes of death are as follows: Cholera infantum 143, consumption 48, infantile convulsions 40, congestion of the brain 34, diarrhoea 28, dysentery 14, inflammation of the bowels 25, sun stroke 26, dropsy in the head 20, disease of the heart 16, typhoid fever 16, deaths from external causes 39, among which are reported 3 premature births, 5 drowned, delirium tremens 3, suicide 1, deaths by accidents 8. There were 66 interments in Potter's Field and 69 deaths in the Institutions. The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending August 10, 1861 .... 548 Inc. 137
Week ending August 11, 1862:
From acute disease 356
From chronic disease 168
From external causes, &c. .... 42—566
Week ending August 18, 1862:
From acute disease 456
From chronic disease 180
From external causes, &c. .... 39—[illegible]
Increase this week 117

The Seventeenth Ward German American School.—The annual *fête* of this institution—for it is quite an institution among our German fellow-citizens—took place yesterday at Landmann's, Hamilton Park. About a hundred and eighty scholars assembled, and, aided by their parents and friends, spent the day and evening in delightful recreations. There was singing, dancing, games, athletic sports, turning, literary exercises, and all the diversions which the fertile brain of the German could crowd into a day. The school is intended to afford a thorough German and English education to the children of Germans who can afford to pay for the superior facilities offered to that end. It is situated in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues; and, with the exception of one in Fourth-street, is the only one of the kind in the City. Mr. P. [illegible] is the Principal. Of the association, under whose auspices the school was founded and is conducted, Theo. Vogel is President; Peter Kissling, Vice-President; Jacob [illegible], Treasurer; John [illegible], Secretary, and J. H. Meyer, Inspector. The school has been in existence about two years, and is now in a flourishing condition. The proceeds of the *fête* will materially aid the funds.

Arrest of Deserters.—There was quite a large number of deserters arrested yesterday by the Police of this City. At one time in the afternoon there were about fifteen of this class of soldiers in the detention-room at Police Headquarters. The most of them were forthwith dispatched to Governor's Island, but in some instances the soldiers were able to produce evidence of the fact that they had not deserted from their regiments, and they were therefore permitted to depart. The Police authorities are certainly doing a good work by promptly arresting all men dressed in military clothes, who can not give a good account of themselves. For months past the city has been filled with a class of soldiers—or men dressed in soldiers' clothes—who have either deserted from their regiments or else have donned the soldier's garb for the purpose of avoiding the draft, which, by timid and unpatriotic men, is regarded with so much dread. All true patriots ought to be thankful that the Police are so prompt and efficient in respect to the apprehension of this class of men.

A Man Dangerously Stabbed in a Street Fight.—About 9½ o'clock on Sunday night, a fight occurred on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, among a party of men who were returning from an excursion to Weehawken. During the affray Edward Pollock was stabbed several times in the head and face, by some person as yet unknown. A surgeon was immediately called, who dressed the wounds, and Pollock was then taken to his residence, No. 139 West Forty-first-street. The injuries are regarded as being of a serious character. No arrest has yet been made, although the Police are actively engaged in endeavoring to ferret out the guilty party.

Suicide by Laudanum.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Sarah Kirkman, a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, who committed suicide on Sunday last by swallowing a full vial of laudanum. The reason assigned by the woman for the commission of the act was, that "she had married a man she did not like." The evidence upon the inquest went to show that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time she took the poison.

The Remains of Brig.-Gen. Williams.—Mayor Opdyke received, yesterday morning, the body of the late Gen. Williams, who was killed in the recent action at Baton Rouge. The remains were given in charge of an undertaker, who, after the customary care, will place them in the Governor's room at the City Hall, where they will lie in state until a proper disposition of them can be made. The family of Gen. Williams is not here, though his wife is believed to be at Newburgh.

Movements of Inspector Perley.—Col. Thos. F. Perley, who was recently appointed Medical Inspector of this post, has been very busy since his arrival on Sunday, in visiting, in company with Col. Howe, the various hospitals in the City and upon the islands. He also visited and examined the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Mississippi*, and afterward the New-England Rooms. Yesterday he went on official business to Boston.

Death from an Accidental Shot.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann, upon the body of Wm. [illegible], of No. 190 East Broadway, who was accidentally shot in the neck a week ago last Sunday, at a lager-bier saloon near Silver Lake, Staten Island. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fatal Fall.—Wm. [illegible], a native of Germany, 37 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, of injuries received on the 12th ult., by falling down a flight of stairs, in the City of Newark, N. J. The deceased was a resident of this City. A verdict of accidental death was rendered under direction of Coroner Collin.

For New-Haven as Usual.—We are requested to say that the 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven [illegible] (Wednesday) night, being detained by a slight accident to her machinery.

[illegible].—The [illegible] steamer [illegible] will, hereafter, resume her trips to Albany, as the regular day-boat. She will have no lack of passengers.

LAW REPORTS.

Question of Practice—Execution Against Persons for Costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

John Purchase vs. George F. Bellows.—This action was brought to recover the possession of certain personal property alleged to be wrongfully detained, and for damages. After judgment for defendant, and execution for costs returned unsatisfied, defendant issued execution against plaintiff's person for his costs, amounting to $600.

Robertson, J.—The section of the Code authorizing orders of arrest (section 179) contains several subdivisions. The first provides for actions for the recovery of damages in a cause of action not arising on contract; the third for actions to recover possession of personal property. One of the actions enumerated under the first subdivision is where it is for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property. Under the third subdivision there can be no order of arrest unless the property has been assigned after suit brought, with intent that it should not be taken by the Sheriff, or to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of it. (6 How., 111.) The complaint in an action, under the first subdivision, would show whether the plaintiff was entitled to execution against the person, if he succeeded in his action. Under the third subdivision it would not. The intent in removing the property claimed is only to be determined by affidavits, under section 178, and the order must be made before judgment, by section 183.

The amendment passed in 1862, of section 288, provides that no execution shall issue unless an order of arrest has been served, or unless the complaint contains a statement bringing the case within section 179. In this case neither was done, and therefore the plaintiff is not subject to arrest. *The law was probably the same before the amendment, and the latter may be regarded* as merely declaratory. The execution must be set aside without costs, on the plaintiff stipulating to bring no action for the arrest.

The Iron-Clads for the Ohio.

Jos. Brown, the contractor who is building the iron-clads designed for service on the Ohio and Mississippi, writes to the *Louisville Journal*:

"The three gunboats building are being covered with iron as follows: Thickness of iron on the entire deck, one inch; on the sides, two inches; on the bow, two and a half inches; and on the towers, three inches; which, as you will perceive, includes the entire boat except the wheels, which are left unprotected, as to cover them would very considerably increase the draft of water, and was deemed unnecessary, as two of the boats are provided with propellers under water as well as wheels.

Your intimation that these boats are not as well protected as those now in use is erroneous, for there is not a gunboat now in use on the Mississippi River that is *half* covered with iron of any thickness, and those that have iron on them have none thicker than 2½ inches, and not one-quarter of the boat covered with that, the arch portion of it being only one inch. The *Essex*, for example, has only one inch plate, and not all covered with that.

The question resolves itself into this shape, with regard to these three boats: *Is the iron thick enough?* and not *Are they iron-clad?* and I will here state, it has been a question in my mind whether there was iron enough on certain portions of the boats; and, with a view to increasing it, I wrote to the Bureau of Construction at Washington, asking permission to increase the thickness of iron on the sides to three inches, and on the casemates, or towers, to six inches, and from the nature of their reply, referring the matter to Commodore Hull, at St. Louis, I presume it will be done.

There is, however, this drawback to adding more weight, viz.: the draft of water, and it would seem a pity to place a boat like the *Chillicothe*, now in the water, with all her iron on board and drawing only 38 inches, in the same situation with all those now built, drawing six feet, and unable to make over three miles per hour, while she will make seven. But of this there is no danger, as all three of these boats will carry the additional weight proposed on six inches additional water.

It may be thought that the iron on the deck, being only *one* inch, is not thick enough, but, from actual test on the *Monitor* it is found to be ample, as that is the thickness of her deck-iron. The great difficulty with all the iron-clad, or partially iron-clad boats now in use on the river, is that they are loaded with wood instead of iron, the great object of the naval or military constructors seeming to be to *provide well* for the comfort of the officers, rather than to build an efficient iron-clad boat; and in my own case I have found difficulty in satisfying the Government officers in this respect, preferring, as I did, putting the weight in metal rather than in captains' cabins and fixtures.

In the present march of improvement in firearms, it would be difficult to say what would constitute a perfectly ball proof boat, but I wish here to state that if I could be allowed *six feet water* for the draft of a gunboat, I will agree to build a boat that will lay alongside of the heaviest battery in existence all day without being injured, or the Government need not take her; but with these boats I am bound down to draft of water, the penalty for overrunning which would make the hair stand on your head.

Finally, I do not claim that these boats will be perfectly impenetrable or impregnable against balls of immense weight or guns of immense calibre; but I claim they are far in advance of any now on the rivers, being infinitely better protected by iron and having all the machinery in the hold, drawing a little more than half the water, having double the speed, and, as they sit very low in the water, presenting very little surface to shoot at."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

ASHES—Are steady and in fair request at $6 81@$6 87½ for Pots; Pearls are quiet at $7.

COFFEE—Inactivity continues to be the ruling feature of this market owing to the extreme views of holders, and prices are nominally unchanged.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy. The nominal quotations for Middling Uplands and Gulfs are 46c.@46½c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is a little more active, but at lower rates for shipping brands of Western and State, but the medium and better grades are firm and in good request. The sales are 13,200 bbls. at $4 95@$5 10 for superfine State and Western; $5 20@$5 30 for extra State; $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade Brands. Canadian Flour is in limited demand and is heavy, especially the low grades, while Trade Brands are wanted; sales of 1,100 bbls., at $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of Extra, and $5@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair demand but the low grades are heavy; sales are 1,470 bbls., at $5 50@$5 90 for Mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 210 bbls., at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is scarce and is better and in fair demand; sales of 750 bbls., at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, to arrive.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is better supplied, and is rather more active and quite firm, especially prime qualities, which are scarce and in good demand for export, in part for future delivery. The assortment of good Winter is poor, and new Wheats are firm and in good request. The transactions reach 199,470 bushels, and consist of 31,800 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21, in part to arrive; 37,300 do. Milwaukee Club, at $1 15@$1 24, in part to arrive; 64,400 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@1 26; 28,470 do. Red Western, (old,) at $1 26@$1 35, as to quality; 1,400 do. Red Western, (new,) at $1 36@$1 38; 7,300 do. Amber Western, (old,) at $1 36@$1 37; 900 do. Amber Western, (new,) at $1 40@$1 42; 2,500 do. White Ohio, at $1 38; 16,500 do. White Michigan, (old,) at $1 46@$1 48; 1,000 do. White Michigan, very choice new, at $1 50; 3,400 do. White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 54, the inside rate for smutty; and 4,500 do. mixed Western, at $1 36. Barley and Barley Malt are still scarce and neglected. Oats are firm, and in good demand, at 48c.@51c. for Western and Canadian, and 51c.@52c. for State. Rye is quiet, but is scarce and firm, at 82c.@83c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western. Corn is in active demand, and prices are firmer; sales of 112,000 bushels, at 48c.@53c. for heated; 54c.@50c. for Eastern mixed; 60c. for sound Western do.; 62c. for very choice do.; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. for White Western.

HAY—The market is firm and active; sales of 1,100 bales, at 70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is quiet yet steady; sales of 30 bales New at 15c.@20c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, and in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, but steady, at $2 23@$2 25 ₩ gallon for Spirits Turpentine; $13 25@$14 for Common Resin ₩ 310 lbs.; $14 for Pitch; $35 for Crude Turpentine, and $40@$45 for Newbern and Wilmington Tar.

OILS—Crude Whale is firm and in improved demand. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 60c. ₩ gallon, cash. Other kinds are rather quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is better supplied, is more active on Government account, and closes firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 150 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Beef Hams are dull. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are firm and in fair demand; sales of 180 hhds. and tcs. at 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, and [illegible]@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is in good demand, particularly prime, and prices rule firmly; sales of 1,170 bbls. and tcs. at 8¾c.@9¾c. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request at previous rates.

RICE—Only a slight demand prevails for this staple at previous prices. We quote Carolina at 8c.@8¾c.; Rangoon at 5½c.@6¼c., and Patna at 6¼c.@6¾c.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is quite limited at 8¾c.@9c. Timothy Seed is dull at $1 75@$2 ₩ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is unchanged.

SUGARS—Under an active demand, prices have advanced [illegible] ¼c. [illegible] New-Orleans. Included in the above are 200 hhds. of the latter sold at auction at 8¼c.@10½c. Refining are quoted at 10¾c.

TALLOW—The market is firm, but less active. Sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime Eastern at 10½c., cash.

WHISKY—Has been in active demand, and the market is again better. Sales of 2,500 bbls. (including 2,000 bbls. Saturday afternoon) at 32¼c.@32½c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are rather firmer, but the offerings are moderate. To Liverpool—The engagements are 80,000 bushels Wheat at 11½d.@12d., in bulk and bags; 3,900 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 50 Hhds Tallow at 35s. 6d.; 600 boxes Cheese at 40s. To London—20,000 bushels Wheat at 12d.@12½d., in bulk and bags; 3,300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d.@4s., mostly at the inside rate; 80 bbls. Lard Oil at 40s.; 100 tons heavy goods at 42s. 6d. To Glasgow—15,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d., bulk and bags; 50 tons Oil at 40s.; 60 Hhds. Tallow at 40s. The charters are: A vessel, with 19,000 bushels Wheat, to Cork, for orders, at 13½d.; a vessel, with 13,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port in Ireland, at the same rate, and a foreign vessel to Cork and a market, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14d.

The Barley Crop of 1862.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT BARLEY-GROWING COUNTIES OF THIS STATE.

Tompkins, Schuyler and Seneca Counties—Breadth of ground sown to Barley, one-third less than last year. Nearly all Spring Barley. The yield per acre larger, and quality better, than last year.

Cayuga County—About the same breadth of ground sown as last year. All Spring Barley, and crop "unusually good."

Yates County—Represented in some districts as one-third less breadth of ground sown than last year. The crop will be fully equal to last year in quantity and quality.

Orleans and Niagara Counties—In these counties the farmers have turned their attention to White Beans, and the Barley crop is of no account.

Monroe County—About half the breadth of ground sown that there was last year. One-third of it Winter Barley. Yield and quality better than last year.

Steuben, Ontario and Wayne Counties—One-fourth to one-third less breadth of ground sown than last year. *The proportion of Winter Barley considerably less, and the yield per acre and quality better than* last year.

Livingston County—One-fourth less breadth of ground sown than last year. Average yield and quality.

Onondaga County—The crop of this county is two-rowed. Breadth of ground sown represented to be considerably greater than last year. Yield per acre and quality better than an average.

Jefferson, Saratoga and Washington Counties—About the same breadth of ground sown as last year. The crop in these counties suffered severely from the early drouth, but, as the weather has been favorable for ripening and maturing, the crop will be fair in quality, and two-thirds of an average in quantity.

Wisconsin and Illinois—The usual breadth of ground was sown, and the crop is represented to be an average one.

Canada West—The breadth of ground was greater than last year. The yield and quality better than last year.

Canada East—One third less breadth of ground sown than last year. Crop suffered from early drouth. Yield, one-third less than average. Quality, better than average.

The crop in Illinois, Wisconsin and the Canadas will be fully equal to that of last year. In this State the crop will be two-thirds as much as last year, and in *quality the best grown* in several years. New-York has lost much of its importance as a Barley-growing State. The breadth of ground sown this year is not fifty per cent. as much as 1850. This is owing, in part, to the low prices which have ruled for the last four years, and perhaps more to the increased certainty of the wheat crop—which has always been the favorite crop of our farmers.

The season will open with a light stock of Malt on hand, and no old Barley. SAMUEL R. FORD,
Grain Broker, No. 30 Front-street.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1862.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 29¾; Morris Canal, 41½; Long Island Railroad, 18; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Tuesday, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 16TH *of August, on board the steamboat Thomas Collier,* for Long Branch, a small pocket-book, containing between forty and fifty dollars, two notes of hand, and other papers, valuable to no one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on return to the owner, at No. 129 Front-st.; or I will thank the finder to leave the pocket-book and papers at Box No. 328 City Post-office.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a pocket-book, containing about Forty Dollars, lost on Saturday. Apply at 31 East 37th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE FOR CASH—A dwelling-house, not less than 21 feet in width, three or four stories high, with all the modern improvements. Location between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. State price and location. Address CASH, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL, neatly furnished house, with all the modern improvements; location in the vicinity of Washington Park preferred; rent must be low, which will be paid monthly in advance. Address, with full particulars, HARRISON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 57 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$30,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 536 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—*The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture* in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A BROWN STONE FOUR-story house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a smaller house; also, one for a small country place near the City. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 509 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. [illegible]

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,
297 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
[illegible] BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
13 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
31 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
600 STAVES.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Several fine plots of land, containing in all 60 acres, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and 25 minutes from New-York; will be sold in plots of from 10 to 30 acres, on one of which there is fine improvements. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., enameled and parlor suites, bureaus, sofa beds, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, coffee, beer pumps, sewing machines, counter cases, glass, crockery and wood ware, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$30,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($20,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 133 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his wife, little girl, 4 years old, infant and servant, with a private family, residing in a respectable location in this City; terms must be reasonable. Address J. C. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl desires board in a quiet and small family, where there are no other boarders; would like a room to herself; terms must be moderate. Address Miss B. D., Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher, a furnished room, with or without board, where instruction on the piano will be given as an equivalent. A German family preferred. Address Miss J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOM AND board, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at No. 87 Henry-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

28 GREENE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let; single rooms, 87c. and $1; hall room, $1 25; back room, on second floor, $1 50; large front room, for one or two gentlemen, at $3.

TO LET—AT NO. 63 EAST TWENTY-THIRD st., near Madison-av. Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 454 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A suite of delightful rooms are now vacant in a large family mansion, beautifully situated on the hill, only three minutes' walk from New-Brighton ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds and excellent stabling. References—Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; A. Callium, Esq., at J. M. Oppenheim's & Co., No. 41 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 284 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' *walk from depot on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars* and terms, apply to R. M. MITCHILL, No. 207 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in the State of New-York, containing 136 acres, one mile south of the flourishing village of Geneva; the farm extends to the shore of Seneca Lake, and is very desirable property. For particulars, apply to JAMES McKIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars, address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY. The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes. A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it. Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
E. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $250, exclusive of extras, $370. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 702 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 21 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,212 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
Poughkeepsie, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Bondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged. Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 63 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars. ☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call. REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Fifty minutes (by Morris and Essex Railroad) from New-York. At this finely-located school boys receive a thorough business education, and have a good home. Limited number of scholars, eight; two vacancies are open. Terms, $160 per annum; $40 per term. Address the Principal, Mr. HERDSMAN, Bloomfield, N. J.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 16. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESSION opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 29 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 30 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs [illegible] and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY. Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsistence of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instructions thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific, Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to. For circulars, apply to T. [illegible] Fowler, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester, Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Minturn, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $39 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERDS'
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 32d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 3. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 18 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CLOSING of a College in a Border State, a Professor of Ancient Languages desires an engagement in a College or Academy. He would accept the Principalship of a good school, or would open a school of a high order in a promising neighborhood. He has had several years' experience, and is distinguished both as a successful teacher and a kind and efficient governor. Testimonials from distinguished gentlemen of this City and elsewhere. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 *Times* Office. A correspondence is solicited.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A SEMINARY on the Hudson, two teachers—one a gentleman, for Latin and higher English, salary $7 0; the other a lady, for common English, salary $300 and board. Address until Aug. 25, inclosing stamp, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 22 *Times* Office.
N. B.—A lady for music, salary $400 and board, will probably be wanted also.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, wishes a reëngagement in either a school or family; her qualifications, in addition to the English branches, including mathematics, are French, Spanish and drawing; she would be willing to go to a distance; terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Address D. L. M., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR Public High School in the West, salary liberal; several Principals for Academies; several Teachers of Military Tactics; gentleman for English branches in the City; gentleman for Classics near the City; French or German lady for Music. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or as assistant, in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also, if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 178 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SUPERIOR teachers of classics and mathematics, salaries $600, $900, $1,000, of modern languages, salaries $500, $600; and lady teachers of music, vocal and instrumental, salaries $450 to $700; also of French and painting. "Amer. Educational Bureau," No. 561 Broadway.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

A TEACHER, OF NINE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL experience, desires a situation as Principal of an Academy, or as Assistant in a first-class institution. He has been connected with one of the best schools in the country, and can refer to prominent educators. Address J. A. H., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience as first assistant in first-class seminaries and boarding-schools, a thorough teacher, disciplinarian, and vocalist, desires a position in, or very near the City. Highest testimonials given, and a good salary required. Address JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Jamaica, L. I., for two weeks.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A POSITION AS daily or resident governess in a family or school, in New-York or its vicinity, by a lady competent to instruct in English, French and music; references to some of the best families. Address E. C., No. 47 East 30th-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A PARTNER, TO TRAVEL THE State of New-York and engage in the sale of a useful article, for which there is great demand. To the proper party, with $3,000, a similar opportunity is not to be met with to make an independent fortune, in a safe and honorable business. Address M. G., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR with the Courts and the practice, wishes a position either as partner or managing clerk in an office doing a good business. Address LAWYER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A DRUG-STORE OF FORTY YEARS standing, corner Bowery and Grand-st., for sale to a cash customer; inducements will be offered. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phoenix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 1[illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 504 Broome-st., 25x100 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 500 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, in 20th-st., near 6th-av.; 12 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 40 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—13 EAST 29th-st. Has just been put in order. Apply on the premises every fair day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Immediate possession.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "B. G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st., and No. 112 Beekman.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 39 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby requested, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 35 William-st., Room No. 9. Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted in their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease. Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 8th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862. L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease on that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,502 Post-office.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted. UEWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED $500 FOR SIX MONTHS.—Will pay interest and give a situation—salary $10 per week—to a gentleman or lady. Address M. Z., Box No. 160 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER H. WARD,
LEONARD S. SUAREZ,	ALVE E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND. A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. Oswego, Aug. 5, 1862. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 11, 1862. DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, New-York, Aug. 12, 1862. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 46 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 2, 1862. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO." Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $113 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 12, 1861; on $117 39 thereof since September 21, 1861; on $107 33 thereof since October 8, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $113 63 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $93 thereof since November 15, 1861; on $160 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $150 thereof since [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862. WM. WILKINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON, jy 19-law6w Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of McCOLLICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement of the business. JANE McCOLLICK, SEAMAN LICHTENSTEIN. New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., and will continue the business at No. 229 Washington-st. JANE McCOLLICK, WILLIAM H. COHEN. New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan [illegible], the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISER RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. *Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.* Agent New-York, MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesemar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 509 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 53 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112
Second Cabin Passage ... 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS. The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JAS. MASEY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur. The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days. The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon. For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $135. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement. Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80. Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half. Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $50. Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW ... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	42
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodation, $68 and $78. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $198. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SAHEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—"DAILY LINE"—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The *Nausheon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP—Galvanized iron hull, 34 feet long, 6 feet beam; cabin like an omnibus; cost over $900; has been used very little, and will be sold for $450. Apply to F. L. DUSENBERRY, foot of 30th-st., North River, or address J. P., Box No. 2,360 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given. A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 108 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRIDGEMAN'S FREE EXHIBITION OF GLADIOLUS, At his nursery, Astoria, will commence Aug. 18, and continue two weeks.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States. No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days. FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M., No. 194 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M. Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement. Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection. (Signed.) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 26, 1862. WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August. Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir," and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862. DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined. JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance. *Times* and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 28th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office. Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors. Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1862. NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $150, $175, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, or take care of children, and to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at her present employer, No. 373 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; has the best of City recommendations as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 203 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call or address MRS. SAVAGE, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or will undertake to do general housework in a small private family. Has good references from her last employer. Call or address No. 125 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress; or would do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 37 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; understands pastry and poultry of all kinds, and understands taking care of milk and butter; has no objection to City or country; has good reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objections to a first-class private family, boarding-house or hotel, either City or country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible]-st., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 172 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class Scotch Protestant cook, with good City reference; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Inquire at No. 142 6th-av., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced woman a situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, &c., thoroughly; will assist in washing, and can make good butter; has the best of reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 37 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two neat, respectable girls (sisters;) one as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and care children or waiting, &c.; are well recommended. Apply at No. 30 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted by a middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has best of City reference; has lived in a gentleman's family in the old country. Apply at No. 357 6th-av., in the candy store.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of boys' clothes, and do up ladies' muslin and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 469 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant English girl, as nurse and seamstress, or nursery governess, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to travel with a lady or family; no objection to city or country. Call at or address No. 235 26th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman—a Protestant; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with the chamberwork if required; can be seen for two days, at No. 60 4th-av., in the book-store, from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or as seamstress and to take care of children; lived in her last place three years and five months; best of testimonials can be shown; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 89 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.; ring the upper bell.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as waitress; is willing to assist with any other light work; is competent to do her business; has lived over three years in her last place. The best of City and country references. Call at No. 313 West Houston-st., near Greenwich.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as first-class waitress; can take charge of the silver and dining-room; or as thorough chambermaid and to do fine washing; wages $7, City or country. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., for two days.

ANY PERSON REQUIRING THE SERVICES of a good seamstress, by the week or month, can find her by applying at No. 160 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference given.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A LADY of the highest respectability, refinement and education, an exceedingly rapid and accurate writer, desires employment at her residence, or elsewhere, as copyist, amanuensis or accountant. Unexceptionable references given. Address TALCOTT, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as bookkeeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address BOOKKEEPER, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 132 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN OF LONG EXperience in England and America wishes a situation; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety, ability, &c. Address L., No. 126 East 25th-st., or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 322 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of references given as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can improve a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference as to character; wages $22 per month and found. Any person wanting such a man can address COACHMAN and GARDENER, for four days, at No. 16 Morris-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a married man without incumbrance, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the very best of recommendations. Address J. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man, in the country, as coachman and gardener; has reference from his last employer. Address T. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a married man, without family, a situation as gardener and coachman; he thoroughly understands both, and the care of a gentleman's place; can give the best reference. Any gentleman wanting a good man can address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a middle-aged Englishman. Satisfactory references given. Address J. F. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 3 Washington-st., second floor.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as light porter or general clerk in any mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 132 Fulton-st.

AS WAITER.—*WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed* in a private family, by a respectable single man, (Protestant,) who thoroughly understands the care of plate and his various duties in the above capacity, and can produce the highest City references as to character and capability; has no objection to a country situation. Address A. B. C., No. 54 East 12th-st., in the book-store, for two days.

WANTED, BY MAN AND WIFE—SITUAtions, the man as coachman or gardener; understands both perfectly; wife as first-rate cook, laundress or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business and have no objection to go in the country. Address J. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. Articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES. GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT. TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000. MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT. MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT. MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT. Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., the original GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, Has been petted by nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Potentates of the civilized world. George Washington Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., known as COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, Claims to be the smallest man living. He, like Tom Thumb, is witty, pert and charmingly interesting, the pet of the ladies and children, and the admiration of all. Such a pair of charming and diminutive [illegible] THE WORLD NEVER SAW TOGETHER! Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, prevailed upon these GREAT-LITTLE MEN, this pair of miniature actors and performers, to meet in NOBLE FRIENDLY STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a GRAND TRIAL OF MERIT AND SKILL. Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive. They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, for two weeks, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock. They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. THEIR EXHIBITIONS, THEIR EXHIBITIONS ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING, ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING. Consisting of every character, costume and performance which they are capable of presenting, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, Military Drills, Scotch, Italian, Irish, and Yankee costumes, Napoleon, Commodore, Court Dress, Villikens, Bobbin Around, Drunkard, Yankee Drumming, Frederick the Great, Billy Barlow, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c., &c., &c. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS will be exhibited. THEIR RIVAL LITTLE COACHES AND PONIES With other costumes and features in livery will be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2½ and 5 o'clock daily. TROPICAL FISH FOR THE AQUARIA. Early in the Summer the manager sent out an expedition to the Tropical Seas, to obtain their GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH. It has returned, been perfectly successful, and the Aquaria is now swarming with FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld. COW FISH, THE DOCTOR, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors. A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY, Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Burnham, &c., &c., is also engaged to give AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant farce, entitled LOVE IN LIVERY. Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON. Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY. THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES. GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE. THE WONDER OF THE WORLD, YOUNG AMERICA. Every Evening. TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, the [illegible] amusing Pantomime of SIMON MISHAPS. SIMON ... GABRIEL RAVEL. After which, first time this season, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS, in which GABRIEL RAVEL and Troupe will appear. To conclude with THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE. A LA LEOTARD ... by ... YOUNG AMERICA. The entertainments will commence with the roaring farce of THE WHITES AND BROWNS. With the exception of the Press no Free List.

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8. SIXTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES. FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES Still attracted by the splendid entertainments offered. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, AUG. 12, Will be given the beautiful Irish Comedy, called PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY, And the dashing protean piece, THE YOUNG ACTRESS. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in six widely different characters. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. The coolest house and best entertainment in the City. NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION! GEORGE CHRISTY and all his company appear nightly. MONDAY, Aug. 11, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of STATUE LOVER. George Christy ... as ... Julia. The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Morland, Gowin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 BROADWAY. 514. Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. HENRY WOOD Sole Proprietor and Manager. UNABATED SUCCESS. HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY With the admirers of Minstrelsy, to listen to the SWEET MELODIES AND SPARKLING WIT OF WOOD'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY, Aug. 11, and every evening during the week. A PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE. First appearance here of C. HENRY, the Popular Ballad Singer, and E. H. FLORENCE. Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, Abecco, Perry, Lewis, and the entire Troupe in new Acts. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. No connection with any other troupe assuming the name of Wood's Minstrels.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. A Grand Festival and Picnic in aid of Sick and Wounded Soldiers will take place, under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary and Social Union, at Jones' Wood, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20. Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR will preside. Addresses will be made by Brig.-Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, Judge Advocate-Gen. WM. H. ANTHON, Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, &c. Brig.-Gen. SICKLES and Gen. WALBRIDGE have been invited, and are expected to be present. A grand concert by Dodworth's Band will take place in the Afternoon. A grand bal champetre will take place in the Evening. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and ladies. Exercises to commence at noon.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. LAST NIGHT OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD, THE GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN, Senorita CUBAS in a SPANISH DANCE. THOMAS BAKER, and his ORCHESTRA, in the "Palace Garden Polka." COSTA THELEUR, M. DENIER, YOUNG MADIGAN, &c., &c. Wanted, 100 children for Cinderella. WEDNESDAY, the new Comic Pantomime of THE GOLDEN EGG.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE an active boy from 14 to 16 years of age. One that can make himself generally useful, may address in own handwriting, stating salary expected and giving residence, A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A BOY—WANTED, A YOUTH, FROM FOURTEEN to sixteen years old, in a law office; must write a good hand, and be willing to learn. Apply at No. 78 Nassau-st., after 3 P. M. Salary, $50 a year, to begin with.

A BOY—WANTED, A BOY IN A HARDWARE store. Address, giving age and reference, T. S., Box No. 106 *Times* Office. Residence in Brooklyn preferred.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY man as coachman, with good references; one who prefers a place a short distance from New-York. Apply to W. SCHREINER, No. 71 Prince-st. H. C. BEACH & CO.

A COOK, WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two colored help, a short distance out of the City; one a good plain cook, the other a waitress and chambermaid, washing to be divided. They must be neat and tidy, and have good reference. A good home is offered to first rate help; family, gentleman, wife and daughter. Wages, $7 and $6 a month. Send a note for a week to J. O., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, salary $600 per year; two conductors, a man as valet to travel to Australia, salary liberal; two brakemen, six men for steamers, time-keeper for a saw-mill. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square, R. B.—Four girls to travel to Europe and California with families.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,333 Post-office.

HELP WANTED—AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 37 Fourth-av., a few good cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, &c., will find situations at once, in city or country; call and see. N. B.—A groom and stable boy wanted.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A restaurant. Inquire at SWEENY'S Hotel, No. 10 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO GOOD horse-shoers. J. W. POMEROY, Lisbon, Dutchess County.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, new, or one that has been used but a short time, of about fifteen or twenty horse-power. Address, stating price and particulars, for three days, Box No. 170, Middletown, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. S. P. MILLER.

[illegible] NEW-ORLEANS.

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] nearly all sick and [illegible] ... Arkansas ... [illegible] ... a complete failure. She was then blown up. Their troops were repulsed.

Gen. Williams disposed his forces as follows, viz.: the Fourth Wisconsin, on the extreme left [illegible] ... two pieces of [illegible] Battery in the Arsenal grounds on the left bank of [illegible] ... The Ninth Connecticut was posted on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of centre, and two pieces in rear of the right. All of these pieces were of Manning's Battery, and were posted on either side of the knoll in the Magnolia Cemetery.

Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in rear of the Bayou Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Springs road.

Next came the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the [illegible] in rear of Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of [illegible] Battery, (under command of Lieut. Carruth,) on their left on the Greenwell Springs road. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came up to the support of these pieces after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, posted across the country road on right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the Clay Cut road, their left supporting two pieces of [illegible] Battery, posted on the road on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery.

The Seventh Vermont was posted in rear of the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted about one half a mile in rear of the State House, supporting Nims' Battery.

This disposition of the forces was made with the expectation that the enemy would attack our left flank, under the cover of the ram Arkansas. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The [illegible] of disposition ... [illegible] ... of the ground—was, that the [illegible] of the Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana were placed in front of their position, in line of battle, and consequently came into the possession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed line of battle on the open ground, bordering on the Greenwell Springs road, and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced rapidly on the ground between the [illegible] and Clay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the [illegible] consequently, fell upon the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, Gen. Williams ordered up the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of Manning's Battery, to support the left, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts and two sections of Nims' Battery to support the right.

You will, therefore, see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the maneuvering were [illegible].

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty-first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. I saw a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied; but not content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment pursued him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave Gen. Williams fell in front of the Sixth Michigan toward the end of the conflict, while giving his men a noble example of coolness and daring bravery. He was killed by a rifle ball in the chest.

The enemy's forces consisted of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirtieth,) two Mississippi, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, and thirteen guns, and a large guerrilla force. Their attacking force numbered fully 6,000 men. Our actual force engaged was not over 2,500. Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered themselves with glory in recovering from a large force two guns posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. These same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color bearers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported. But certain it is, that it is much less than that of the enemy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

On Aug. 9 Gen. Butler issued the following congratulatory order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, La., Aug. 9, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptise you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State of Louisiana, more than 250 miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburgh, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy. He has lost three Brigadier-Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself; but he will say he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the Northeast and the Northwest mingled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts, in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the ever green shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne waters.

While we all mourn the loss of many brave comrades, we who were absent envy them the privilege of dying upon the battle-field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them—Baton Rouge.

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer Arkansas, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the Essex, but followed the example of her sisters, the Merrimac, the Manassas, the Mississippi and the Louisiana, by her own destruction. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of Gen. Butler's general order, announcing the death of Gen. Williams to the Department of the Gulf:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New-Orleans, Aug. 7, 1862.

General Orders No. 56.—The Commanding General announces to the army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Williams, commanding Second Brigade in camp at Baton Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Maj.-Gen. Breckinridge by the troops led by Gen. Williams, and the destruction of the mail-clad Arkansas by Capt. Porter, of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the fall of our brave, gallant and successful fellow-soldier.

Gen. Williams graduated at West Point in 1837; at once joined the Fourth Artillery, in Florida, where he served with distinction; was thrice breveted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. Scott's Staff. His life was that of a soldier devoted to his country's service. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and victorious hero, and the devoted Christian. All and more went out when Williams died. By a singular felicity the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the houses of the city—forming his lines in the open field—lest the women and children of his enemies should be hurt in the fight!

A good General, he had made his dispositions, and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe!

A brave soldier, he received the death-shot leading his men!

A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country, and died as went up the cheer of victory!

A Christian, he sleeps in the hope of the blessed Redeemer!

His virtues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray "may our last end be like his."

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the officers in the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Commanding.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. General.

Post Adjutant at Fort Hamilton.—Lieut. B. P. Mimmack, a gallant officer of the Regular Army, who participated in all the battles on the York Peninsula, has been detailed for duty, as Post Adjutant, at Fort Hamilton.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE COMING DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

The New Enrollment of the Militia to Commence at Once.

Forty Regiments Organized Under the First Call.

Seventeen Regiments Under Marching Orders.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 18.

The enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith.

A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment.

There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in the State.

No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

The regiments now full will leave the State according to the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 425.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the quota of this State under the call of July 2, 1862, will move from their several encampments on the dates mentioned below, and proceed to the City of Washington, where their commanding officers will report for duty to the Secretary of War:

No.	Colonel.	Location.	To leave Camp.	Rende.
107th	Van Valkenburgh	Elmira	Aug. 13	Elmira.
108th	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	Aug. 18	Elmira.
83d	C. A. Buckingham	New-York	Aug. 18	N. York.
111th	J. Segoine	Auburn	Aug. 19	N. York.
110th	L. O. Morris	Albany	Aug. 19	N. York.
110th	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	Aug. 20	N. York.
109th	B. F. Tracy	Bingham'n	Aug. 20	Elmira.
114th	E. B. Smith	Norwich	Aug. 21	Elmira.
129th	P. A. Porter	Lockport	Aug. 21	Elmira.
117th	W. R. Pease	Rome	Aug. 22	N. York.
115th	S. Sammons	Fonda	Aug. 22	N. York.
120th	G. H. Sharp	Kingston	Aug. 23	N. York.
126th	E. Sherrill	Geneva	Aug. 23	Elmira.
123d	A. McDougall	Salem	Aug. 23	N. York.
118th	S. T. Richards	Plattsburgh	Aug. 25	N. York.
106th	S. F. Judd	Ogdensb'gh	Aug. 27	N. York.
121st	R. Franchot	Mohawk	Aug. 25	N. York.
112th	A. F. Allen	Jamestown	Aug. 26	Elmira.
119th	E. Peissner	New-York	Aug. 26	N. York.
116th	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	Aug. 27	Elmira.
1201	W. S. Fullerton	Portage	Aug. 28	Elmira.

Arms will be issued on requisition made by Colonels commanding on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be transmitted through this Department for approval; and clothing, camp equipage, &c., on requisition made by Regimental Quartermasters on the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster-General will provide for transportation and subsistence on the route.

The utmost promptness is required of commanding officers in providing for the equipment of their regiments, and in transmitting the muster rolls to this office, so that the necessary orders for organizing companies and regiments may be issued.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The execution of the foregoing Order of leaving depends, of course, upon contingencies. It may not, in every instance, be possible to secure transportation, and the Order may, for that reason, be varied somewhat.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.

Voluntary enlistments are plentiful, and steadily increase in number from day to day. Last week more men in this City were added to both old and new regiments, than it would have been considered possible to raise in the time, even during the great uprising of a year ago. Yesterday recruits enough came in to form a regiment, and, for several days now immediately ensuing, may be expected to respond to their country's call with unexampled alacrity. But the quota to be supplied from the City and County of New-York, and the adjoining County of Kings, is of itself a small army, and great exertions will have to be made to avoid a resort to drafting for the purpose, at least of filling up the ranks of the second 300,000 demanded by the President. The first requisition will almost certainly be satisfied before the 22d inst. by volunteering alone, and between then and the 1st of September a considerable surplus will be found that can be credited to the account of requisition number 2; but, unless an extraordinary enthusiasm be, in the meanwhile, evoked, there must assuredly remain a deficit of several thousand to be supplied by conscription. Enlistments ran up as high yesterday, in New-York and Brooklyn, as seven to eight hundred; but they must for the next fortnight average a thousand, or drafting will be indispensable. A great deal is anticipated from the excitement which will follow the series of stirring war-meetings for which arrangements are in course of preparation, and one of which comes off to-day at Fort Greene, Long Island. The presence of the gallant Corcoran, too, it is confidently calculated, will have an immense effect upon his brave fellow-countrymen, who will undoubtedly flock in thousands around him, should he, in his new quality of General, be authorized to unfurl the green banner of another Irish Brigade.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION—HOW IT AFFECTS MILITIAMEN, FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

Judge Advocate-General Anthon in answer to inquiries made of him definitely states that citizens who have served their time in the militia are nevertheless subject to be drafted, their discharges including the specific condition of liability in case of insurrection or invasion; and insurrection this rebellion most unquestionably is. Militia men who served in the three months' campaign of May, June and July, 1861, will also be called upon. They were not discharged at all; simply mustered out of the United States service for the time being. The Judge Advocate also holds that firemen are by no means exempt. He was waited upon by a deputation from the Department yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer Decker, Mr. Chambers, foreman of Hose Company No. 3; Mr. McCarty, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and Mr. Everett, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, constituted the deputation. They were informed by Judge Advocate Anthon that the State authorities had no desire to infringe on the rights of the firemen. The services of the firemen; especially of the Department of the City of New-York, were recognized and appreciated, but it was known that, throughout the State, large numbers of persons had joined the Department for the purpose of evading the draft. Mr. Decker replied that if the firemen were allowed to manage matters in their own way they would agree to furnish the quota of men apportioned to them without putting the authorities to the trouble of drafting them. They desired, if possible, to prevent the necessity of a draft. Mr. Decker was requested by the Judge-Advocate to put his proposition in writing, when it should be referred to the proper quarter.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge Advocate-General Anthon was occupied a great part of yesterday in looking up a suitable office for his headquarters. He will probably be settled and fairly at work with his new duties, as superintendent of enrollments, some time to-day. He will to-day appoint enrolling officers for this city and Brooklyn. There are about three hundred of these officers required for New-York and a third of that number for Brooklyn. It is the Judge Advocate's intention to deal equitably with applicants of different shades of political tendency, and, wherever it can be so managed, the person appointed shall be a resident of the district in which he is engaged. The Directors of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn have offered the Judge Advocate the use of rooms in that building, free of charge, for offices, as headquarters. The office there will be in charge of Mr. John H. Caldwell, who has been detailed as special aid.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Nearly four hundred men were inspected and passed muster at the United States Mustering office in White-street. The mustering and medical officers, though reinforced several times with additional aid, [illegible] ... and indeed, at a [illegible] of inferior volunteers had to be [illegible] ... to [illegible] for the night, their inspection being postponed till this morning. All these recruits are for regiments now in the field. A larger number still, who do not pass through the White-street office, were yesterday sent out to the various camps, to be mustered in by regimental Adjutants.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING AT FORT GREEN.

The meeting at Fort Green to-day, it is expected, any meeting ever held in this City. Merchants will close their places of business, and it is expected the people will turn out en masse. There will be six stands for speakers, and among those who will address the people, are Gen. Sickles, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Wm. Wall, Ex-Mayor Powell, Brigadier-Gen. Crooke, Judge Morris, Brigadier-Gen. Spinola, Judge Garrison, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Abner McCoe, and others.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Hindman Defeated—Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken.

Memphis, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reports from White River say that Gen. Hovey's Division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Ark.

The National force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of Gen. Hindman's brigade.

The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of seven hundred prisoners.

No further particulars received.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Great Demonstration in Honor of the Returned Hostages.

The Greatest Turn-Out of People Ever Seen in Washington.

Speeches of Hon. Alfred Ely, Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Others.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Corcoran demonstration to-night was an immense affair. It was speedily discovered that the plans talked of yesterday for giving Corcoran a dinner would utterly fail to satisfy the public as to the ovation they were determined the National Capital should give one of the proudest of the National heroes. Accordingly, the plan of a dinner at Willard's was abandoned, and Col. Corcoran quietly dined with the President, while it was announced that Ely, Corcoran, Wilcox and others would speak from the balcony of Willard's at night.

By 6½ o'clock the crowd began to gather. The halls and passages of the hotel were speedily blocked up, and guards had to be placed at every staircase to prevent the eager admirers of the late prisoner, from taking possession of him and the parlors too. Long before Col. Corcoran made his appearance, the whole avenue, from the corner of the Treasury Building down to the further side of Fourteenth-street, was filled with one compactly packed mass of humanity. The street cars were compelled to stop running, and a passage on foot everywhere through that part of the avenue was almost an impossibility, while every window and the balcony of the hotel, and the adjacent buildings, were filled with fair faces and waving handkerchiefs. The stand for the speakers was handsomely lit up by a semi-circle of gas jets, arranged in letters forming the word "Union." The crowd was larger than at the late war meeting, and the largest, it is said, assembled for many years in this city.

It had been decided early in the forenoon that Corcoran's old Sixty-ninth should not only be ordered up from Alexandria to be present at the meeting, but should accompany him to New-York to take part in the grand demonstration expected there. Their appearance among the crowd, armed and equipped, with the old green flag waving over them under which they fought at Bull Run, drew out uproarious and long-continued applause.

The crowd was kept waiting nearly an hour, all the time growing larger and denser, before Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, accompanied by Congressman Ely, came upon the platform. Corcoran's appearance was the signal for an outburst of irrepressible and vociferous enthusiasm. Some time elapsed before sufficient silence could be restored for Mr. Ely to commence speaking, and at every allusion to Corcoran or the Sixty-ninth, the tumultuous cheering was again and again renewed, only to be outdone at last by the scene, which beggars all description, when Corcoran came forward under the gas-jet "Union," to address the audience.

The close of Col. Corcoran's speech, in which he alluded to his well-known enmity, and that of his fellow Irishmen, for Great Britain, and more than hinted that when this war is over, or even before that time, they would be only too glad of such an opportunity as the present prospects of foreign intervention might afford, was received with an applause that made it doubly significant, and told plainly enough which way the current of popular feeling was setting. After he had concluded and retired to the hotel parlor, he was besieged by delegations of Department clerks, &c., who had speeches to make to him, and an infinitude of hand-shakings to perform.

Col. Wilcox greatly delighted the audience by his declaration that thus far this had been a brainless war, and his continuing to denounce the control contractors had exercised over the war, the divisions of councils, the coast expeditions that had cost enormously and amounted to nothing, and the lack of concert in the operation of our armies, was in a bolder and more masculine spirit of criticism than has been common at the Capital.

THE SPEECHES.

At 8 o'clock, Hon. Alfred Ely addressed his fellow-citizens: He said a thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since, when it was known that Col. Corcoran and his gallant companions in suffering, had at last been released from their rebel dungeon, and once more stood beneath the Stars and Stripes; true heroes, whose high courage has endured the strongest test to which it could be put; brave soldiers, whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials and the most grievous disappointments; patient, manly sufferers for the old flag now doubly endeared to them and to us. For such men the Union has no honors too great, no welcome too cordial. Where all have done so well, any comparison may seem invidious, but it is due to Col. Corcoran and his fighting countrymen, to say that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we are engaged. Manassas, Lexington and the Peninsula testify to their deeds of daring. After further remarks, he concluded by saying: "And for those who were the companions of the Colonel in his tedious confinement, who now happily partake of his liberty—for Cols. Wilcox and Bowman, and Major Vogdes—let our cheers be given with a will. Their services to their country have also been great; their claims upon our gratitude are of no common [illegible] ... [illegible] remembrance, and their names honored and enshrined as household words. In the name of the gallant Corcoran and his gallant regiment I thrice welcome you back to the Capital of your country. I present to you Col. Michael Corcoran."

The Colonel, advancing to the front, was the recipient of repeated and deafening cheers. Addressing himself to every officer and every member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York Militia, and his fellow-citizens, he returned his most grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting which they had given him and his fellow-prisoners on their return. He returned his thanks the more sincerely as this demonstration marked their devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the blessing to live. It would be impossible for him to say a single word that would add enthusiasm amongst the people at the present moment, for he had seen the evidence yesterday and to-day, in the people rushing from the States again to advance—to drive back far into Dixie's land those traitors who would destroy our Government, and tread under foot the flag of our Union. He had never been among those who thought lightly of this matter from the beginning. The gentleman who had addressed the assemblage (Ely) knew when he was in prison with him, that he had hoped a million of men would spring to the defence of the country, because he believed it was the shortest and best means of crushing the rebellion at once. The country is at last alive to the struggle, and will give two millions of men and every dollar in their possession to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve the glorious institutions as handed down by our forefathers. You here have not seen any of the horrors of war. You are not ruled by a military despotism, as those among whom we have traveled, seen and conversed with. They are suffering under the worst despotism on earth, and we owe it to them to go to their rescue. He had come from North Carolina. Although that State has 30,000 men in the field, one-half of them, if free to speak, would speak in favor of returning to the Union; but their State pride and blind love for State institutions, will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we can give them assurance that we will send to them, as well as to the other States, a sufficient number of Union men around whom they can rally.

He had much to say to the Old Sixty-ninth. He was rejoiced to see them here again. He was rejoiced to hear they were again in the field. He was rejoiced again to see that old green flag, saved from the battle of Manassas, [cheers,] mingled again with the Stars and Stripes and the members of the regiment was willing, he knew, to lay down their lives to uphold the flag of the country. Your term of service has, (he said,) nearly expired. You will be returning to New-York, but not, I hope, to remain there. [Voices—"No, never! We'll go with you again!"] Some must from necessity remain; but others, in performance of a solemn duty, throwing aside personal considerations, will again enter the service, and remain in the army until the last blow is struck. [Cries of "Good—We will."]

I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go. [Applause.] I never ask any man to move an inch nearer to the enemy than I move myself. I trust when I return to New-York, I will not remain there many days, but have the old Sixty-ninth again to join me, and take the field with more of my countrymen, in the endeavor to preserve the country for our people. [Applause, and voices, "We are with you."] Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you long, but will say that this is a splendid school for military training. (Laughter.) Archbishop Hughes told them so in Ireland. I think there will be no intervention. If there should be, we will try our hand at it too. (Applause, and cries of "good.") I will say from this spot, without fear of contradiction, we can prevent them from doing any trouble this side of the Atlantic.

A Voice—(which was heartily responded too)—"And the other side, too."

Col. Corcoran—The work of the hour is to be done. We must go at it with a will, and when that is over we will make an opportunity for ourselves elsewhere.

This last remark was greeted with applause. Throughout his remarks, the dense auditory, by frequent interruptions, expressed their approbation of the sentiments he enunciated.

Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, was next introduced. He was warmly welcomed. He said he had done no more than his duty. Incidentally alluding to the bogus chivalry, he said in the last building in which they were confined, there were twenty-nine officers, as gallant as ever fought. They were confined in the worst and dirtiest room of the dirtiest building in the dirtiest city in the Union, without blanket, or cup, or plate, knife or fork, and refused an opportunity to purchase the commonest and meanest necessaries of life. [Voices—"Retaliate."] This is a specimen of the chivalry, which claims to be the flower of the world, and which would trample under foot our free and beloved Government. False-hearted traitors, they would not hesitate to commit lesser crimes! It was time we put forth the strength of the Nation to control, concentrate and grasp all the resources of the Government, in such manner as to crush out those men, and drive them into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] The Government must employ all its resources in united defence, and strike at the main arteries of the monster which has risen to swallow up our liberties. Without casting reflection upon any military man, it appeared to him that this had been a brainless war. ["That's so," and laughter.] The means of the country have been wasted in isolated places. Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of our wounded, the tears of the orphans, and the wail of the widows, have been coined into money. Men without patriotism and wisdom have urged military plans, and which have not accomplished anything. Expeditions have been got up to wipe the outside of the platter on the coast, while there are places which could be struck to rapidly terminate the rebellion. This is common sense. [A Voice—"That's so."] We have at the head of the army, who stands first in the nation of broad and comprehensive views, and who has distinguished himself as a soldier. Everything proceeding from him has a great design. Let little results, little politicians and contractors go. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the rebellion is greater now than it was six months ago, and he gave his views to show that so far from the resources of the enemy being less, they are greater than they were. Then everything was lying around loose. But the rebels have organized and systematized their plans. He would like to see every man, woman and child engaged in this war. We must rise and put down this rebellion, or it will put down us.

His remarks were applauded throughout. Lieut.-Col. Bowman, in the course of his remarks, expressed his gratitude to the Government for his release, and rejoiced that he was once more free. He expressed his utter detestation of the rotten, falsely-called hospitable chivalry. He was glad to get away from the rat and vermin infested prisons of the South, that he might draw his sword from its rusty scabbard, to wreak vengeance upon those whose conduct was in all respects marked by cruelty and oppression.

Major Vogdes spoke of the great strength of the rebels, a subject upon which we have been deceived, and also expressed his determination to render his military duties with increased zeal.

Wm. E. Robinson, Esq., of New-York, a personal friend of Col. Corcoran and Mr. Thoubia, a refugee from Alabama, also addressed the assemblage.

The City Council, to-night, passed a resolution, unanimously extending to the returned officers a cordial welcome. The members thereof were present at the meeting, and after the proceedings were concluded, Alderman Nathan Sargent, in the absence of the Mayor, made to them this agreeable communication.

The friends of Col. Corcoran have been suggesting to him the furnishing of notes of his prison experience for publication.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION.

Meeting and Doings of the Committee—Dispatches, &c., &c.

An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and of the Committee on the reception of Col. Corcoran, was held yesterday afternoon at the Armory in Essex Market.

A large number were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Capt. Clarke took the chair, and Lieut. Duffy was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Adjt. McKeon, Lieut. [illegible], of the Sixty-ninth; Capt. [illegible], Capt. Breslin and Lieut. [illegible], of the Second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. [illegible], of the First New-York Cavalry; Brigadier-Major Daven, of the First Cavalry, and other military gentlemen and large delegations from several civic societies were present, and invited to join in the proceedings.

A letter from Charles Stetson, Esq., of the Astor House, was received, tendering the free use of the Astor House to Col. Corcoran and his Staff during his pleasure, and requesting that the Colonel would make the Astor his headquarters during his stay in the City.

On motion of Mr. Breslin, the thanks of the Committee were passed to Col. Stetson, and it is very probable that Col. Corcoran will accept the liberal offer.

Lieut.-Col. Hayes, of the First New-York Cavalry, desired to tender the services of his command as an additional escort. The offer was accepted.

A letter was received from Mr. Lingard, of the New-Bowery Theatre, requesting that Col. Corcoran would honor his theatre during his stay in the city. Ordered on file.

It was then announced that the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen had resolved to hold their meetings henceforth in the City Hall, Room No. 8, and that the following sub-committees had been appointed and the following address issued:

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, having in charge the reception of the patriot and hero, Col. Michael Corcoran, will extend to Col. Corcoran a public reception on the day of his arrival in this City, probably Thursday of this week.

As a manifestation of the appreciation in which the people of this City hold the services of Col. Corcoran in the cause of the Union and the Constitution; of their admiration for his conduct and valor on the field of battle, and of their sympathy for his hardships and trials, the Committee invite their fellow-citizens at large to unite in the reception of the gallant Colonel.

The military now in the City, and all public bodies and benevolent and patriotic societies and organizations, will please report to the Committee at No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862, at or before 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for cooperating in the reception.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.

Committees appointed by the Committee on National Affairs to act in the Reception of Col. Corcoran:

Committee on Reception—Councilman Orton, President Henry, President Pinckney, Alderman Farley, Alderman Chipp.

Invitations and Entertainment of the Guest and on Printing—Alderman Boole, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Brice, Councilman Hayes.

Procession and Programme—Alderman Farley, Councilman Repper, Alderman Allen, Councilman Gedney.

Conveyances—Alderman Allen, Councilman Keech, Alderman Chipp, Councilman Gross.

The Committee will endeavor to publish a full programme of the arrangements for the reception in the papers of Wednesday.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
Wm. R. Gedney, Secretary pro tem.

Alderman Farley here entered the room, and read the following dispatches, which were sent by the Committee from this City which went on to Washington Sunday night:

Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

Your Committee have had an interview with the gallant Col. Corcoran, and tendered him, in behalf of the Common Council, the hospitality of the City. Although he is very much opposed to public demonstrations, yet after long consultation with a number of high officials, as well as friends, he waives further objections, and will accept, believing it will be most conducive to our country's welfare. You will, therefore, make all the necessary preparations to receive him on Thursday morning, as I think he will arrive about 12 o'clock that day.

WM. WALSH, HENRY SMITH, Committee.

Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

The Secretary of War has consented that the old Sixty-ninth, now at Alexandria, shall be up this evening at the serenade and welcome to the Colonel, and that they may leave with him as an escort to New-York. Their time would expire in a few days.

WM. WALSH, HENRY SMITH, Committee.

The reading of these dispatches created a great sensation, but one which was vastly eclipsed when the following was read:

Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

The Colonel has been appointed a Brigadier-General. His commission dates from the battle of Bull Run. Will telegraph further to-morrow.

WM. WALSH, H. SMITH, Committee.

This was all that was necessary to cap the climax and cheer upon cheer was given in honor of the gallant Brigadier.

Alderman Farley stated that he had replied to the dispatches, inquiring therein whether the Colonel with his regiment will come on by way of Jersey City or Amboy.

The general desire is that he should do as was done in the case of Col. Wood, viz.: come on in a special boat from Amboy.

After some private business relating to the ordering out of the members of the Sixty-ninth, now in the City, and consultation with the civic delegations, the Committee adjourned until to-day at 3 P. M.

In addition to this meeting, the soldiers of the New-York Militia Regiments who were incarcerated with Col. Corcoran, and whose release was prior to his own, met this afternoon in Clarke's Saloon, Chatham-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to join the great public reception on his arrival in this City. The Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, Eighth, Fourteenth, (Brooklyn,) First Fire Zouaves, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which was organized by Hon. James E. Kerrigan, M. C., were fully represented.

Mr. T. C. Drury, of the Seventy-first Regiment, having been called upon to preside, explained the objects of the meeting.

A committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for the purpose of securing unity of action, and making the reception worthy of the distinguished officer it was designed to honor.

A deputation was also appointed to confer with the Common Council with the same object.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A majority of the Committee on National Affairs being absent from the City, an informal meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held at the City Hall yesterday, to take action with reference to the reception of Col. Corcoran on his arrival in this City. About 20 members were present at the meeting, among whom were Aldermen Boole, Farley, Dayton, Chipp, Reed, Frear, Froment, Hall, Ottiwell and Allen, and Councilmen Orton, Pinckney, Lent, Trotter, Gross, Gedney, Ross, Brice, Snyder and Repper. Alderman Farley occupied the Chair, and presented a telegraphic dispatch received by him from a Committee of the Common Council now in Washington, which will be found above. There being some doubt among the members as to their authority to take any action, it being merely an informal meeting, Alderman Dayton called the attention of the meeting to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board in February last, when it was expected that Col. Corcoran would arrive, and was of opinion that they had full authority to act under these resolutions. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It is said that arrangements have been made for the reception of Col. Michael Corcoran and others, (residents of the City of New-York,) held as prisoners of war by the rebel Government; and

Whereas, These noble and patriotic men have, not only on the field of battle, but during their long imprisonment, manifested a self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion to the Union seldom equaled, and never surpassed; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council, on the return of these brave soldiers, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, that an opportunity may be offered to our fellow-citizens of all classes to receive them in a fitting and becoming manner; therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby appointed to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary, to receive Col. Michael Corcoran and his fellow-prisoners, on their return to their homes in the City.

Alderman Farley said that the difficulty was that there was not a majority of the Committee on National Affairs in the City.

Alderman Chipp suggested the filling of vacancies from members present at this meeting.

After considerable desultory conversation it was finally agreed that the Committee on National Affairs should call to their assistance such other members of the two Boards as they saw fit, and arrange a programme for the reception. The Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on reception, invitations, conveyances, &c., which will be duly advertised.

The meeting then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. CORCORAN.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 18.

A private dispatch from Col. Corcoran states that he expects to be in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, or evening. A proper reception will be given him by the city.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] Monitors.

Two companies [illegible] having been enrolled in the unprecedented time of seven days, A Third Company has been Organized.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the [illegible] ... [illegible] discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers, not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

The Third Monitors will be commanded by Cornelius A. Cooper, Esq.

Who, in addition to an unblemished moral character, possesses practical and theoretical knowledge necessary for an accomplished soldier.

As this will be the last Monitor company which can be attached to this regiment, young men are advised to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

Headquarters, No. 300 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES.

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from New-Orleans—B. B. Lockwood, A. W. Gill, Capt. G. Pepper, U. S. N.; Lieut. Albert Kautz, Ordnance Officer and Aid to Com. Farragut; Lieut. A. S. Mackenzie, U. S. gunboat Kineo; W. R. Greathouse, D. Bryant, G. Cowan, lady, child and servant; [illegible] ... [illegible] ... vant, Dr. Henry Sheppard and 23 in the steerage.

Aug. 18—In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.—B. Pavenstedt, V. Goldschmidt, Albert [illegible] and family, Emilie Eichberg, Minna Poppe and child, [illegible] ... cabin, and 201 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from New-Orleans—John Kemp, Lieut. Barr, G. H. Schiffer, R. G. Sharp, [illegible] ... Spotts, Wm. G. Merrill, and 34 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 14 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 49 | Gov. Island.. 2 23 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Jones, New-Orleans Aug. [illegible], 5:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Passed the steamship Ocean Queen on the S. W. Pass bound in, also steamship St. Marys, bound in. The steamships Roanoke and Suwanee sld. 10th, at 9 A. M.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Aug. 2, and Southampton the 5th, at 7 P. M., to Oelrichs & Co. She has 1,000 tons of mdse., 175 cabin and 201 steerage passengers. She experienced fine but foggy weather during the passage, with westerly winds. [illegible] ... Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Doane, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 7, via Port-au-Prince, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, New-Orleans Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship United States, from Newport, R. I., with troops.

Steamer Winnepisseogee, Stone, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Thomas Jefferson, Magrath, Boston, for Fortress Monroe.

SAILED—U. S. steam transports C. Vanderbilt and Arago.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Vision, Crowell, from Boston.
Ship Mongolia, (of Bath,) Sweetser, from Boston.
Ship Donau, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg July 18.
Brig Annandale.
Brig Schillio, (Spanish,) from Oporto.
Brig Ann Lovitt, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) 20 ds. from Jamaica.—(By pilot boat Washington, No. 4.)

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Aug. 9, schr. Horace R. Bell, from Boston, just arr. The brig King Brothers sailed for New-York 1st inst.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—Neptune, at Plymouth; Netherlands, at Dartmouth; Hamilla, at Glasgow; Prince De Haldara, at Cork; Electric, Pequot, Rosalind and H. Elliott, at Liverpool.

Mem.—The Mazatlan, from Newport for St. Thomas, has put back leaky, and will discharge.

The Czar, from Liverpool for New-York, has put into Beaumaris, with loss of sails.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Corning, at Flushing; Germania, at Havre; Annie Hoagman, at Kingstown; Lucinda, at Bristol; Dennis Horton, in the Clyde; Alliance, at Weymouth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, August 18, 1862.

Corporation Notice.—Public notice is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in [illegible] street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 23, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, August 18, 1862.

To Contractors—Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE CIVIL STRUGGLE IN NEW-YORK.

The New Enrollment of the Militia to Commence at Once.

Forty Regiments Organized Under the First Call.

Seventeen Regiments Under Marching Orders.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 18.

The enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith.

A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment.

There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in this State.

No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

The regiments now full will leave the State according to the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the quota of this State under the call of July 2, 1862, will move from their several encampments on the dates mentioned below, and proceed to the City of Washington, where their commanding officers will report for duty to the Secretary of War:

No.	Colonel.	Location.	To leave Camp.	Route.
107th	Van Volkenburgh	Elmira	Aug. 19	Elmira.
109th	C. H. Palmer	Rochester	Aug. 19	Elmira.
52d	G. A. Buckingham	New-York	Aug. 19	N. York.
111th	J. Sagoine	Auburn	Aug. 19	N. York.
113th	L. C. Morris	Albany	Aug. 19	N. York.
126th	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	Aug. 20	N. York.
26th	D. F. Tracy	Binghamton	Aug. 20	Elmira.
114th	E. B. Smith	Norwich	Aug. 21	Elmira.
130th	F. A. Porter	Lockport	Aug. 21	Elmira.
117th	W. H. Pease	Rome	Aug. 22	N. York.
116th	R. Seaman	Fonda	Aug. 23	N. York.
120th	G. H. Sharp	Kingston	Aug. 23	N. York.
126th	E. Sherrill	Geneva	Aug. 23	Elmira.
32d	A. McDougall	Salem	Aug. 23	N. York.
128th	J. T. Richards	Plattsburgh	Aug. 23	N. York.
106th	E. F. Judd	Ogdensb'gh	Aug. 27	N. York.
121st	B. Franchot	Mohawk	Aug. 28	N. York.
112th	A. F. Allen	Jamestown	Aug. 28	Elmira.
128th	S. Priimer	New-York	Aug. 29	N. York.
116th	E. F. Chapin	Buffalo	Aug. 27	Elmira.
136th	W. S. Fullerton	Portage	Aug. 27	Elmira.

Arms will be issued on requisition made by Colonels commanding on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be transmitted through this Department for approval; and clothing, camp equipage, &c., on requisition made by Regimental Quartermasters on the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster-General will provide for transportation and subsistence on the route.

The utmost promptness is required of commanding officers in providing for the equipment of their regiments, and in transmitting the muster-rolls to this office, so that the necessary orders for organizing companies and regiments may be issued.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The execution of the foregoing Order of leaving depends, of course, upon contingencies. It may not, in every instance, be possible to secure transportation, and the Order may, for that reason, be varied somewhat.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.

Voluntary enlistments are plentiful, and steadily increase in number from day to day. Last week more men in this City were added to both old and new regiments, than it would have been considered possible to raise in the time, even during the great uprising of a year ago. Yesterday recruits enough came in to form a regiment, and, for several days now impeditately ensuing, may be expected to respond to their country's call with unexampled alacrity. But the quota to be supplied from the City and County of New-York, and the adjoining County of Kings, is of itself a small army, and great exertions will have to be made to avoid a resort to drafting for the purpose, at least of filling up the ranks of the second 300,000 demanded by the President. The first requisition will almost certainly be satisfied before the 22d inst. by volunteering alone, and between then and the 1st of September a considerable surplus will be found that can be credited to the account of requisition number 2; but, unless an extraordinary enthusiasm be, in the meanwhile, evoked, there must assuredly remain a deficit of several thousand to be supplied by conscription. Enlistments ran up as high yesterday, in New-York and Brooklyn, as seven to eight hundred; but they must for the next fortnight average a thousand, or drafting will be indispensable. A great deal is anticipated from the excitement which will follow the series of stirring war-meetings for which arrangements are in course of preparation, and one of which comes off to-day at Fort Greene, Long Island. The presence of the gallant CORCORAN, too, it is confidently calculated, will have an immense effect upon his brave fellow-countrymen, who will undoubtedly flock in thousands around him, should he, in his new quality of General, be authorized to unfurl the green banner of another Irish Brigade.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION—HOW IT AFFECTS MILITIAMEN, FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

Judge Advocate-General ANSON in answer to inquiries made of him definitely states that citizens who have served their time in the militia are nevertheless subject to be drafted, their discharges including the specific condition of liability in case of insurrection or invasion; and insurrection this rebellion most unquestionably is. Militia men who served in the three months' campaign of May, June and July, 1861, will also be called upon. They were not discharged at all; simply mustered out of the United States service for the time being. The Judge Advocate also holds that firemen are by no means exempt. He was visited upon by a deputation from the Department yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer DECKER, Mr. CHARRERE, foreman of Hose Company No. 1; Mr. McCARTHY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, and Mr. EVERETT, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, constituted the deputation. They were informed by Judge Advocate ANSON that the State authorities had no desire to infringe on the rights of the firemen. The services of the firemen, especially of the Department of the City of New-York, were recognized and appreciated, but it was known that, throughout the State, large numbers of firemen had joined the Department for the purpose of evading the draft. Mr. DECKER replied that if the firemen were allowed to manage matters in their own way they would agree to furnish the quota of men apportioned to them with out putting the authorities to the trouble of drafting them. They desired, if possible, to prevent the necessity of a draft. Mr. DECKER was requested by the Judge-Advocate to put his proposition in writing, when it should be referred to the proper quarter.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING AT FORT GREENE.

The meeting at Fort Green to-day, it is expected, will surpass in numbers any gathering ever held in Brooklyn. Merchants will close their places of business, and it is expected the people will turn out en masse. There will be six stands for speakers, and among those who will address the people, are Gen. Sickles, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Reuben F. Odell, Hon. Wm. Wall, Ex-Mayor Powell, Brigadier-Gen. Crooke, Judge Morris, Brigadier-Gen. Spinola, Judge Garrison, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Alex. McCue, and others.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Hindman Defeated—Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reports from White River say that Gen. Hindman has been defeated, and the rebel army in the vicinity of Jacksonport completely routed. The rebel loss is reported at 700 in prisoners, and a great many killed and wounded.

The Union loss is small.

The Richmond News contains a dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 7th, which says that the enemy's fleet had left the mouth of Yazoo River, and that the land forces had fallen back to their camps.

The dispatch also says that the enemy's fleet, consisting of two ironclads and four gunboats, had ascended the Yazoo River to Yazoo City, and had shelled the town, but had been repulsed by our batteries.

The dispatch also says that the enemy's fleet had left the mouth of the Yazoo, and that the land forces had fallen back to their camps.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 9th says that the enemy's fleet had left the mouth of the Yazoo River